Semi-Weekly Standard.

Vol. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1854. No. 8.

THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

QUENTIN BUSBEE. KEMP P. BATTLE.

BUSBEE & BATTLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to any business intrusted to their care in the central Counties of the State, and in the State and Federal Courts.

QUENTIN BUSBEE, *Commissioner of Deeds, &c. for the States of*

New York,	Pennsylvania,	Maryland,
Virginia,	South Carolina,	Georgia,
Alabama,	Mississippi,	Florida,
Texas,	Arkansas,	Tennessee.

Raleigh, July 19, 1854. 71—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

GEO. HOWARD, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,

HAVING located at WILSON, N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of Pitt, Greene, Wayne and Edgecombe Counties. Office next door to Gay's Hotel.

Wilson, Edgecombe, July 19, 1854. 71—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake

February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

DR. PETER E. HINES,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh, and its vicinity.

Office on Fayetteville Street, above the Drug Store of Messrs Haywood & Scott.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Souter, } Norfolk.
Dr. N. C. Whitehead,
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va.
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore*.
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York*.

September 16, 1853. 87—

BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING, PRODUCE AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner King and Water Sts.,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal attention to the sale and shipment of all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make liberal advances on consignments.

D. A. BAIN, | E. A. HATTON, | G. M. BAIN, jr.

Portsmouth, Va., March 27, 1844. 38—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. LEWIS, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS, obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of NON-RESIDENTS.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

REGISTERS open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.

May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

FALL TRADE, 1854.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALTIC and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of

Foreign Dry Goods,

Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of

Domestic Fabrics.

Purchased from first hands, and at the recent

Large Auction Sales

at great sacrifices.

We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

PETERSBURG, VA. 88—

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRY J. PEPPER & SON,

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, No.175 Chesnut St. opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 6, 1854. 58—1y.

MASONIC.—THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS AND Representatives of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina are hereby informed that the Annual Communication of the Masonic body will be held in this City on MONDAY EVENING, the 4th DECEMBER next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business. Officers of the respective Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed in obedience to the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.

October 23, 1854. 93—td.

HATS! HATS!!—JUST TO HAND TWO CASES Extra Moleskin Hats, Beebe's Latest.

McGEE & WILLIAMS.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS, the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.

Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.

We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.

In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.

☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.

W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.

Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST, PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people.

L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.

Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.

A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.

Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

Treasury Department, N. C.,
November 15, 1854.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 20th of December next, for the purchase of $111,000 in Bonds, issued by the State of North Carolina, under an Act of Assembly for the construction of the Weldon & Gaston Railroad, and for the improvement of the navigation of the Neuse and Tar rivers. They are by express enactment exempt from taxation for any purpose. They will bear date the 1st of July, 1854, will run ten years, and will have coupons attached for the interest at six per cent. per annum, payable the first days of January and July in each year. Both interest and principal will be payable at the Bank of the Republic in the city of New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of this State. They will be issued in sums of $1,000 each. Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed, "Proposals for N. Carolina stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C. They will also state in what kind of funds they propose to pay. The bids will be opened on the 20th December next, in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and G. W. Mordecai, President of the Bank of the State of N. C. The undersigned reserves the right of accepting such bids in whole or in part, as he may deem most advantageous to the State. Successful bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their bids, to deposit in Bank the amount of their bids, with the accrued interest from the 1st of July last, to the credit of the Treasurer of N. C. This deposit may be made in the Bank of the Republic, N. York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh. Documents showing the great resources of the State, and the small amount of her indebtedness, may be had on application at this office, or to Messrs. Brown & DeRossett, city of New York.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer of N. C.

November 15, 1854. 102—td.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attention is given at times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " "	14 to 20
American and German "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.

Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.

Candies assorted per lb. C	12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B	15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy	20 to 25 do

The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies.

SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.

Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

FISH AND OYSTERS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having rented the front part of the store occupied by Mr. C. B. Moore, near the Post Office, intend keeping for sale the finest Norfolk Oysters and Fish. Persons wanting the above article may rest assured of getting them Fresh. Spiced and Pickled Oysters will always be kept for sale by the keg or by retail. Any one wanting a quantity will have their orders attended to by giving one or two days notice.

Orders from the country with reference will be promptly attended to.

JOHN G. SIBLEY & CO.

Raleigh, October 23, 1854. 96—3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State, 20th Oct.

THE CLERKS of THE COUNTY COURTS of this State, will please read a Resolution of the General Assembly of 1850-'51, found on page 505, with the Laws of said session, where they will see it is made their duty to send to this office a certified list of the acting Justices of Peace of their respective Counties, every two years thereafter. The time is near when this should be done.

WM. HILL, *Sec. of State.*

Raleigh, Oct. 20, '54. 96—tf.

1855.

JUST PUBLISHED!—TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR 1855. Also, The ILLUSTRATED FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC, for 1855. For Sale, wholesale and retail, by

H. D. TURNER,
Book Store.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1854.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE firm of Schloss & Co., which dissolved on the first of July last, are requested to make an immediate settlement, either by cash or note, as, after the 15th of December next, all claims left unsettled will be placed in the hands of an officer of the law.

SCHLOSS & BROTHER.

Dec. 6. 4—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

JOS. G. B. ROULHAC,	of Raleigh.	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,		F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,		ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. R. SELBY,		
GEO. MCNEILL, Fayetteville,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, } *Executive Committee.*
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,
JOHN PRIMROSE,

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTON BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	F. C. HILL,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFCERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D.
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D.
WILLIAM D. COOKE, } *Executive Committee.*
W. W. HOLDEN,
CHARLES B. ROOT,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were reelected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage.

PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 80 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.

The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to

WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.

September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

Patent Door and Gate Spring.

R. W. INMAN, FROM SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND, Manufactory of "Inman's Patent Door and gate Spring," to which was awarded the first premium at the World's Fair in London, 1851, announces that he has constituted Mr. John Creech, merchant of Raleigh, his sole agent for the counties of Wake, New Hanover, Cumberland, Wayne, Johnston and Orange, in the State of North Carolina. For neatness, simplicity, and full performance of all it is intended to do—its exceeding usefulness, its durability and its cheapness, it certainly takes its position in the first rank of modern invention.

We do not intend to puff—a single examination will convince the judgment of its utility.

R. W. INMAN.

For sale at Williams & Haywood's Drug Store, and at James M. Towles', Raleigh.

Nov. 4, 1853 99—3m.

5000 Russians Killed by a Small Detachment OF TURKS!!

A QUESTION ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the beautiful Store in LOUGEE's new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 200 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different stiles of cloth, beaver, sattinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They particularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.

Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.

As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will, and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.

Remember and call two doors above E. L. HARDING's.

J. SCHLOSS & BRO.

Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 95—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE."

June 2, 1852. 59—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers for Sale a Tract of Land, containing 407 acres, lying within one-and-a-fourth miles of Louisburg, in FRANKLIN COUNTY, and on the waters of Tar River and Sycamore Creek. About one-fourth of the land is in original growth, and about 100 acres of flat land, (good quality.) A good dwelling-house and all necessary outhouses. The land is well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn, Cotton and Tobacco. Persons wishing to purchase will call on the subscriber at Franklinton.

JAMES S. YARBROUGH.

Oct. 7, 1854. 91—tf.

JAMES M. EDNEY
56 JOHN ST.
COMMISSION MERCHANT

Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Farming Implements, Books
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,
OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT CAN BE HAD IN THE
CITY OF NEW YORK,
AT 2½ PER CENT. COMMISSION.

Refers to Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Osborn, W. W. Woodfin, and others New York, 1854

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK, FROM NEW YORK, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has decided to open an office in Raleigh, and to remain permanently here for the practice of his profession in all its branches.

Dr. B. has been in practice in New York and Georgia for the past 11 years, and was formerly associated with Doct. Parmly of N. Y., who deservedly, stands at the head of his profession. Dr. B. would be glad to exhibit letters in his possession from gentlemen of high standing, in New York and Georgia.

Office for the present at the Metropolis House, kept by O. L. Burch.

N. B. Ladies attended at their residences, until better rooms are procured.

Raleigh, Nov. 4, 1854.

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.

Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

EDWARD L. HARDING *Fayetteville, St.*, Raleigh, N. C., will receive in a few days an Invoice of upwards of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH of NEW and FASHIONABLE READY MADE CLOTHING which is now being manufactured at his Establishment in New York. When this Invoice is opened he will exhibit the best specimens of Ready Made Work in the State; and the only wonder will be how it is possible that Harding can have Manufactured such Superior Goods and at the same time sell them so cheap! The reason is obvious, small profits and large sales and a business properly conducted. Give the customer the best bargains you can, by so doing you are enabled to sell more, and the profits in the aggregate will be satisfactory, and not as many are in the habit of doing, see how much you can make out of the customer who places implicit confidence in what you say. My motto is, see how low you can sell your goods and make a small profit, thereby giving the customer some reason why he should patronize you. Live and let live, and not take all a poor fellow can make.

E. L. HARDING.

Nov. 7, 1854. 100—

SALE OF PROPERTY.

ON THE 21st day of December next, I will sell at public auction all the perishable property of the estate of the late James G. Jeffreys, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, stock of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, corn, cotton, fodder, &c. The sale will take place on the premises, and will be continued from day to day until all is sold. Terms, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond and security before the property is removed.

In addition to the above, will also be sold one close carriage, buggy, two wagons, ox cart, and yoke of oxen. Also, his interest in his mother's dower, and the remaining portion of his property advertized by Peterson Dunn, Trustee, consisting of negroes and land, after said trust is satisfied. Also, various other articles too numerous to mention.

M. HARDIE JEFFREYS,
Adm'x.

Nov, 1854. 2—td.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, 1854. w&sw1y—69.

Warren L. Pomeroy,
NO. 16, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.,
HAS JUST PUBLISHED
WOOD-NOTES, OR CAROLINA CAROLS.
A Collection of North Carolina Poetry,
Compiled by Tenella. 2 *Vols.* 12*mo.*

THE volumes of poetry now presented to the public had their origin in a collection for the compiler's own use. As it increased, a few friends expressed a wish that it should be rendered as complete as possible and published, that every N. Carolinian might have an opportunity of possessing, in a permanent and convenient form, a copy of many pieces that they had probably read and admired, and perhaps for a time preserved from regard for the Authors. Encouraged by their kind co-operation, the work has been steadily, though slowly, growing until it has reached its present size; though it has been impossible to procure many pieces which it was thought could be procured, yet it is hoped that this first attempt of the kind in North Carolina will meet with the favor of the citizens, for whose use the work is principally intended. Though we may not have produced any great poets, still these "footprints of the Muse" will show that we possess some of

"the poets that are sown
By Nature; men endowed with highest gifts,
The vision and the faculty divine."

* * * * *

It is from our knowledge of the writers that many pieces in this collection will derive their interest, and though viewed by the severe eye of criticism, they would have been rejected, still it was the thought that public expectation would have been disappointed had they been omitted.

[PREFACE.]

We lack space to-day to do anything like justice to this fine collection of "North Carolina Poetry." Among those from whose effusion selections have been made, we may mention "Tenella," the compiler of the work—Walker Anderson, H. S. Ellenwood, Judge Gaston, Rev. F. L. Hawks, J. M. Lovejoy, A. F. Morehead, Judge Strange, S. W. Whiting, Warren Winslow, J. B. Shepard, E. Cantwell, W. J. Clarke. The Poem by Mr. Lovejoy—"A Day on the Hills"—possesses much merit. Portions of it are equal to anything ever writen by Percival, or Bryant, or Longfellow, or Prentice.[—*Standard.*

For sale wholesale and retail by the publisher.

Oct. 26, 1854. 99.

A TEACHER WANTED.

THE TRUSTEES of the Raleigh Associational High School, located at Holly Spring, are desirous to employ a teacher. To obtain this situation the applicant must be a consistent member of the Baptist Church, of good mental and moral character, and he must produce an ample testimonial of the same, and of his ability to teach. It is desirable that he should have a wife who is competent and willing to teach, as she might also find employment. For the services of a gentleman coming recommended as required above, this Board will pay a liberal salary. Any gentleman, wishing to locate himself as a teacher in a beautiful, healthy, and exceedingly well watered place, should make application by the 25th of December next. Speedy application is preferred.

Address Rev. P. W. Dowd, or P. B. Burt, or the subscriber at Holly Spring, N. C.

D. B. HOLLAND, *Recording Sec'y.*

Nov. 11, 1854. 2—6t.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE OF A DEED IN TRUST made to me by James G. Jeffreys, dated the 12th day of February, 1851, for purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell at public auction on the 21st day of December next, at the late residence of James G. Jeffreys, dec'd., in the county of Wake, the following property for cash, to wit: one tract of land, containing about 500 acres, lying in the county of Wake, 7 miles north of Raleigh and within half a mile of the Raleigh and Gasto Railroad, joining the lands of Mrs. Gilley Jeffreys, Natha Ivy and others. Also, 22 Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, the property of the aforesaid James G. Jeffreys.

PETERSON DUNN, Trustee.

November 24, 1851. 2—td.

Register and Spirit of Age copy till day of sale, and forward accounts immediately.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Pursuant to an order made at the Fall Term 1854, of the Court of Equity for the county of Wake, in the matter of Wille P. Mangum and others, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell on the premises, on the 30th day of December, Inst. being Saturday, the lands in the pleadings mentioned;

To wit: a parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the county of Wake, in Wake Forest Distric, on the waters of Horse Creek and Richland Creek, being part of the old Southerland tract, and containing twelve hundred and ninety-six acres, or thereabouts. For the particular boundaries see the deed of conveyance to Priestly H. Mangum, deceased.

Terms of sale, Bonds with three satisfactory securities payable one year after the date of sale, and five per cent of the purchase money to be paid in cash at the time of sale.

ED. GRAHAM AAYWOOD.

Dec. 4, 1854. 5—w&swtd.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY, GRANILLE Co., N. C., The Trustees are happy to inform the public, that they have obtained the services of a gentleman well qualified to prepare young men for College, or the active pursuits of life. The location is proverbially healthy, and being free the enticem enis of Town or Village, there are many reasons to believe the morals of the Students will be greatly protected.

The next session will commence on Monday the 15th of January, 1855.

Prices of Tuition $7,50, $10, $12,50, and $15, according to advancement.

Board can be obtained in the best families at $5 per month.

C. W. ALLEN.
Secretary of Board of Trustee.

Nov. 10th, 1854. 102—td.

☞ Biblical Recorder and Register, will copy until the seseion commences and forward acounts to C. W. Allen.

JONES' DIGEST.

Just Published, A Digest of the Reported Cases,
Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C.

FROM THE YEAR 1845, (December) TO THE YEAR 1853, (August,) inclusive; beginning with sixth Iredell's Law and ending with Busbee's Report, (August) 18-53; and beginning with fourth Iredell's Equity and ending with Busbee's Equity Report, (August) 1853. Together with an Index to the names of Cases—two volumes in one, Law and Equity. Prepared by HAMILTON C. JONES, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

For Sale by
W. L. POMEROY

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854. 87—tf.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State.

E. RUFFIN.

November 23, '54. 1—swtf.

RALEIGH, November 11th, 1854.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 18th of December, for the brick and carpenter's work of the Shops of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, in the county of Alamance, about three miles west of Graham. The brick work will amount to about two millions five hundred thousand bricks. Plans of the buildings can be seen in the Engineer's office in Raleigh.

WALTER GWYNN,
Chief Engineer N. C. R. R. Com.

Nov. 23, '54. 1—td.

RECEIVED.—A new and well selected supply of London Dock, Henessey, and Apple Brandies, Holland Gin and Schiedam Schnapps, Brown Stout, Fine Old Rye, Sherry, Madeira, Port and Lisbon Wines, Cherry Bounce, St. Julien and Claret Wines, Star, Selery, and Heidseick Champagnes, &c.

All articles warranted pure and the best in market. Call and see.

F. MAHLER & Co.

Nov. 9, 1854. 101—

BOARDING.—H. PENNINGTON, WHOSE RESIdence is two Squares West of Yarborough's, can accommodate six or seven more gentlemen with good board and lodging apartments during the session of the Legislature. His terms are only $1 00 per day.

November 28, 1854. 2—2t.

A BAR KEEPER WANTED.—Apply in person to E. P. GUION, at Guion's Hotel. A liberal price will be paid to a person having the will and qualification to perform the duties.

Raleigh, Nov. 18, 1854. 102—1m.

Now is the time to get Bargins.

A. CREECH HAS ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF Ladies fine Dress goods, which he will sell at New York cost. My motto heretofore has been quick sales and small profits, but my motto in the above goods is quick sales and no profits; so all you that *are* in want come at once and buy, as you may not have another such a chance.

A. CREECH.

Dec. 11, 1854. 5—6t.

W. H. HARDEE,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
Commission Merchant,
PETERSBURG, VA.

December 16, 1854. 7—tf.

SERVANTS WANTED.—A GOOD OSTLER, 2 cooks, and 3 or 4 male and female servants are wanted at the City Hotel for the ensuing year. They must be *honest* and *sober*.

Raleigh, Dec. 16, 1854. 7—2t

A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A YOUNG man, as private tutor or teacher of a small Classical School, who is qualified to prepare boys for the University, and can procure the best recommendations.

Please address, immediately, H. T. J. Fayetteville, N. C., box No. 6.

December 12, 1854. 5—tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the style and firm of Evans and Cook is this day disolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to H. L. Evans.

H. L. EVANS.
G. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, Dec. 8, 1854. 5—

REMARKS OF MR. BIGGS,

OF MARTIN,

Delivered in the Senate of North Carolina, on the 18th of December, 1854.

The Senate having under consideration the motion of Mr. Graham, to strike out Mr. Boyd's Free Suffrage bill, and insert his bill concerning a Convention, Mr. Biggs said:

Mr. Speaker: Since the adjournment yesterday, a large portion of my time being otherwise engaged, I have not had an opportunity to prepare, as I desired, a reply to the argument of the Senator from Orange (Mr. Graham). I shall therefore ask the indulgence of the Senate to adopt a modern practice, and shall read to some extent from hastily prepared manuscript.

If I understood the Senator aright, in the opening of his speech he alluded to the opinion of Mr. Jefferson as objectionable; which opinion was that a new Constitution was necessary every few years. By implication I understood him as condemning the doctrine, when he spoke of the recent attempts to change our Constitution, although in the sequel, as I propose to show, he goes far beyond the suggestions of that distinguished man. I know the apostle of American Democracy and liberty was wont to be charged with agrarianism, with anarchy, and disorder, as his admirers in modern times have been. If the Senator, by some new light, has been converted to the political doctrines of Mr. Jefferson, I am glad to know that the truth of those doctrines has made another distinguished convert in the person of the Senator from Orange; but I beg him not to bring into dispute, as is too often the case with new converts, the principles he has recently espoused. Thomas Jefferson was for a constitutional Democracy. He was for the rights of the people, and for such modification of Constitutions as would suit the wants and condition of the people, securing to *all* the blessings of life, liberty and property. The principles he taught advocated Constitutions which secured to *mind and persons* the same equality of suffrage as the adventitious circumstances surrounding a mixed or landed olligarchy. The aristocracy of wealth in land or any thing else, gives no higher qualifications for the exercise of the elective franchise.

The Free Suffrage bill is now under consideration. The Senator from Orange proposes to strike out that bill and substitute the one he has proposed; which provides, first, to submit to the people the question of Convention or no Convention, and secondly, if a majority of the people decide in favor of Convention the Governor is to issue writs for the election of delegates, a Convention is to be organized, and the delegates are to have *unlimited power* to alter and amend the Constitution in any and every particular; and this bill of his the Senator contends can be constitutionally passed by a *majority* of votes in each house of the General Assembly.

If never before, certainly now the question is fairly presented between Free Suffrage and an open, unlimited Convention, as proposed by the Senator. Much has been heretofore said about limited Conventions, and excuses have sometimes been attempted for opposition to Free Suffrage, by the argument that it can be better done by a limited Convention than legislative enactment. Such issues cannot now be made, such evasions cannot now avail any thing. This Convention question is now placed antagonistic to Free Suffrage.

I have said heretofore that the proposition of the Senator was a novel one. At its inception I entered my solemn protest against it, to which allusion has been made by the Senator. And what is it? His bill is nearly a copy of the act of 1834, which called the Convention of 1835, and is the same in principle; and if he is right then, notwithstanding the 4th article of amendments proposed by that Convention and adopted by the people, the General Assembly has and can exercise the same powers on the subject of calling a Convention, as it possessed prior to 1835. And does not this strike every one with surprise? Let us examine and enquire whether it has before this attracted the attention of any of those who have written and spoken so much on the subject of a Convention for the last few years. First I will call attention to the Message of Gov. Manly in 1850, the first official paper we have on the subject, and no doubt some of my Eastern friends particularly well remember that Message. I read a short extract:

"Whether a majority of the people are discontented with the Constitution *as it is*, and therefore really desire to alter it in any or all of these important respects, I cannot undertake to say; though that is the question which in my judgement ought to be settled and ascertained antecedent to any *Legislative enactments* for altering the organic law of the State. A certain mode of determining the point would be to pass a law at once for taking the sense of the voters upon the question of *change or no change*. You will then know what public opinion is; but until something of that kind shall have been done, any action that is intended to be based upon the popular will, must rest upon conjecture. This act may be passed by a majority of the Assembly. If the result of the popular vote should show either indifference or hostility to the change, none ought to be attempted by the General Assembly. If, on the other hand, it shall exhibit a very decided popular feeling in favor of the alterations or any them, the *moral effect* of this popular vote might suffice to procure from our Legislature *the requisite constitutional sanction* to any desirable reform."

He agreed with the Senator, it is true, that a *majority* of the General Assembly may submit the question to the people, but after this Gov. Manly and the Senator parts company. The Governor thinks much *moral effect* by a favorable vote may be produced upon the General Assembly to induce them to call a Convention by the *constitutional* majority. And what is that? "Two thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly." I read also the resolutions of the Whig Conventions, held in 1850, 1852, and 1854, on this Convention question. In none of them, however, is one word said *favorable* to Free Suffrage:

"1850.

Whereas, a large number of the people of the State, without distinction of political party, have indicated a wish to have the State Constitution amended so as to give to voters for the House of Commons the right to vote also for Senators; *And whereas*, it is a fundamental principle of popular government declared in our bill of rights, that all political power is vested in and derived from the people only,

Resolved, in the opinion of this Convention that the Legislature should adopt some mode, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, by which the sense of the majority of the people may be clearly ascertained and their wishes carried out in reference to said proposed amendment of the Constitution.

1852.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, whenever amendments are to be made to our State Constitution, they should be effected by a Convention of the people elected on the basis of the House of Commons; and we are in favor of submitting it to the people to say whether such Convention shall be called or not for the purpose of making amendments to our Constitution.

1854.

Resolved, That we are of opinion that the people of North Carolina desire a change in the Constitution of the State; and that this can be most wisely and safely done by a Convention of delegates elected by the people; Therefore, we recommend to the Legislature to call such a Convention, and in submitting the election of delegates to the people so to provide as to preserve the present basis of representation in the Legislature."

And even down to the present General Assembly the doctrine of *moral effect* was all that was contended for. I find upon my table a bill introduced into the other House. [Mr. Graham—It is not in order to refer to the other House.] Well then, I find a bill upon my table which only proposes to submit the question to the people, but goes no further than to ascertain the wishes of a majority of the people; and I suppose in the opinion of the gentleman who introduced that bill, anxious as he may be to have a Convention, he does not agree with the Senator that any other majority less than the Constitution provides can go farther. Then is it not a new and startling proposition, for the *first time* introduced by the Senator from Orange?

He says that not until recently had he given to the proposed amendments any thing but a casual attention. What new light has burst upon his mind to broach a new version of the Constitution, that has escaped the attention of others who have preceded him? It may not be improbable that recent developments in the western part of the State have roused into action the acknowledged energies of the Senator to stay the tide of political revolution which has recently been developing in that quarter. Limited Conventions, proposed by his party friends, will not answer the purpose—Free Suffrage must and will succeed. We can only stem the current by a bold move; and as desperate cases require desperate remedies, that Western Democracy must be arrested by a proposition to change the basis of representation. I know the Senator touched the latter question very lightly, when he merely said, as though incidentally in passing, that none desired a change in the basis.

[Mr. Graham—I did not say none desired a change in the basis, but I expressed the opinion that there was no danger of a change.]

And now, will the Senator seriously contend that we are exactly in the same situation on this particular question as we were before 1835?—and still it is so according to his proposition. He read yesterday a short extract from one of the speeches of Mr. Gaston—that bright luminary to whose memory he has done no more than justice. The Senator read but sparingly the remarks of Judge Gaston on this subject, and even that he did read, I must be permitted to say, in my opinion was far from sustaining the Senator's position. But let us hear more of the wisdom and the warning voice of Mr. Gaston. A committee had been appointed who reported that amendments might be made to the Constitution by a *majority* of two successive Legislatures. Mr. Meares, of Sampson, moved a substitute for this, and in the words of 2d section of 4th article—it was adopted, 107 to 17. Hear all that Mr. Gaston said then about majorities, a part of which the Senator read:

"This was one of the most important questions that had come before the Convention; for, whatever benefits we may have promised ourselves from our labors in this body, in laying the foundations of our Constitution on equitable and fair principles, if we put it in the power of bare legislative majorities to upset them all, then indeed have we toiled in vain.

He was not only surprized, but filled with fearful apprehensions. It appears as if this body were going rashly from one extreme to another. Because difficulty has been experienced in calling a Convention to amend our Constitution, we are determined to have a perpetually changing Constitution.

What is the proposition recommended in the Report? That two succeeding Legislatures, by a bare majority of votes, may alter any part of the present Constitution, or any part of the Amendments which may be adopted by this Convention, or any principle in the Bill of Rights, consecrated for the security of our lives, liberty and property.

What reason is given for this proceeding? That a majority ought to govern. Let us not be deceived by idle generalities. In what sense ought majorities to govern? That the deliberate will of the People ought ultimately to prevail, no one will deny; but that the temporary will of a majority, which may be produced by the effervescence of the moment, ought to do *whatever it pleases*—set up and put down Constitutions from day to day—no man can be so extravagant as to desire.

If nothing more is needed for the purposes of government than this brief maxim, let the majority govern, what becomes of all our checks on majorities? Why have *two* branches in our Legislature? Why judicial establishments? Why trial by Jury? If we are to adopt this unfettered principle, why any of these establishments?

He would rather live under the most despotic government on earth, than under an unlimited government of numbers. He might escape the notice of one Tyrant, but there would be no escape from a multitude of Tyrants."

Subsequently Mr. Meares proposed "as an additional safeguard against the efforts of a bare majority to uproot the fundamental principles of the government" an additional amendment which is now the 1st section of the 4th article which was adopted, 90 to 29. I will now read some further remarks of Mr. Gaston, and in connexion, remarks of other gentlemen from the West:

"Mr. Gaston, of Craven, thought that the sense of the Convention had been so distinctly ascertained, the other day, when the question was discussed, that no farther obstacles would be thrown in the way of carrying out the principles agreed on. But we are now met by the popular cry, that we are about to limit the power of the people. It was not the people, but the creatures of the people, that the amendment proposed to limit. The course proposed was not an unusual one. It was recognized in three Constitutions, which he had picked up on the spur of the moment, viz: South-Carolina, Alabama, and the United States. It is to impose a check on the Legislature, that it may not avail itself of an accidental majority to disturb the repose of the people by frequently calling them together in Convention. We are called on by every consideration, not to sanction the principle, that a bare majority may authorize a Convention; if we do, we shall be exposed to continual fluctuations. The people have, it is true, the sacred right of Revolution—they possess the power of rising in their might and upturning the fundamental principles of government; but they cannot do it, unless the emergency is great. Mr. G. concluded by saying, if the right of a bare majority to call a Convention were recognized in the Constitution, he would not give one fig for all the matters which the Convention had been engaged in adjusting, since it assembled. Instead of any permanent regulations, every thing would be set afloat and we should have a new Constitution every two or three years."

* * * * * *

There was a sensibility felt in the community—gentlemen might call it morbid—but was that any reason why it should not be allayed, if it could be done without injury to the community? It was not to be disguised—apprehensions are entertained, that at some future day an attempt will be made to adopt free white population as the basis of representation. It was not in a spirit of distrust, therefore, that he advocated the amendment of the gentleman from Sampson—not with a disposition to reproach the West, but from a desire to preserve the principles now settled from rash experiments."

"Mr. Swain said he thought there was much needless solicitude with regard to future amendments of the Constitution. If any change were desired, from what quarter would it proceed? Not from the West; for they would probably be satisfied with the compromise; but the proposition would come from the small counties of the East."

"Mr. Fisher remarked, that the existence of this morbid sensibility, as it was termed, was easily accounted for. For 30 or 40 years, the West had been seeking a Convention, and the East had been opposing it. It was natural, that having had so much difficulty in succeeding, the West should provide an easier mode of calling Conventions in future, and that the East, from policy, should want to make it as difficult as possible. But considerations of this kind ought not to influence us now, for the causes which produced them, were, he hoped, banished forever. For himself, he was opposed to an easy mode of obtaining a Convention, and decidedly preferred the plan of amending the Constitution through the Legislature."

Now, it will be remarked that all seemed desirous for the future to avoid the calling a Convention easily and by a majority only; and can you suppose it entered into the mind of any member of the Convention that the restrictions they imposed did not limit the power the General Assembly before possessed? To say that the proposition of the Senator is tenable would no doubt have struck the members of that Convention with the most profound surprise. It has been left to the inventive faculty of the Senator to discover that the Convention had done its work in such a bungling manner; and yet the Senator's bill is merely a copy of the act of 1834, except he does not prescribe the same oath nor impose any restriction upon the delegates. And why not—if it is not desirable to change the basis—does he desire it? I suppose not, as he don't think it is in danger. If he believes as he argues that the General Assembly can do as they did in 1835, make a proposition, why not propose that restriction by which the basis will be preserved? It cannot be disguised that is an element upon which to agitate. The "treaty of peace" was concluded on that *important* subject. In that treaty we hoped the source of all our strife was buried. Who desires to disturb it? The Senator well knows it is in no danger if the restrictions provided are observed. There is one other provision in the Senator's bill differing from the act of 1834 to which I will barely allude. A residence of *one* year was required as a qualification for a delegate in 1834. By the Senator's bill the time is increased to *two* years. I can only account for this by the recently increasing opposition to foreigners, which it is *supposed* enters into the "Know Nothing" organization, and *perhaps* this may be a *small* tribute to that feeling.

But to the Constitutional question which he discussed last, and which I shall meet fairly as he desires. I hold the general principle as to powers to be, that when they are granted the mode of execution prescribed by the grant must be pursued; otherwise the creature becomes greater than the creator, and you substitute the discretion of the former for the discretion of the latter. It will be seen, on reference to Sugden on Powers, a standard work of high authority, when powers are to be executed under an instrument granting the powers, the general rule is laid down that "*every circumstance required to attend the execution of the instrument must be duly complied with.*"

I shall concede that as our old Constitution provided no mode for its amendment the Legislature might make a proposition to the people for that purpose, and being ratified by the people, and a Convention organized by their act, then it was a Constitutional Convention; and if that Convention had not provided any other mode of amendment, the mode thus approved might be subsequently adopted for future amendments. But I think it is indisputable that as the Convention made such provision, the power to amend by any other mode than that provided is excluded. Suppose the Constitution had provided that but one amendment should be made to the Constitution at one time, which I consider is the spirit of the 2d section of 4th article, that such amendment may be made by legislative enactment; and no other mode is provided, could a Convention be called to make that amendment in a different manner than that provided? Must not the power to do the act be strictly pursued and in the manner granted or not at all? The power is granted to the General Assembly; but, says the Senator, although so granted to be exercised in a particular way, yet the Legislature is not confined to the manner prescribed, but they may *initiate* another mode not allowed in the grant of powers. They may propose to call a Convention to make the amendment, though it is admitted *they* cannot in that way make the amendment.

Now the Senator admits the Convention cannot organize without the action of the Legislature, and still he insists that although the powers of the Legislature are prescribed, those powers may be disregarded and a new power assumed which is not delegated. In other words, the Legislature once enjoying the power to act in a particular way, although the people in Convention prescribe that such power shall be exercised in a different way, as they do not *expressly prohibit* the exercise of the power in the original mode, the Legislature may resume and exercise the original power. Why, if I, as your agent, have been doing your business in a particular manner, and you subsequently in giving directions say to me for the future that business must be transacted in another manner different, is it not by every rule of construction adopted in public or private life, a *prohibition* to me from pursuing the former course? And in the case before us amendments were once made to the Constitution upon the proposition of the General Assembly to the people, ratified by them, and the people say to the General Assembly: "No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered unless a bill has passed the General Assembly first by three-fifths and again by two-thirds." Can it be said that this is no prohibition to the General Assembly, and that they are not thereby commanded to refrain from the exercise of the former mode of altering the Constitution? It would be a strange rule of construction to hold otherwise. But it may be said that this argument only applies to the second section of fourth article, which provides for specific amendments. The language of that section is very comprehensive: "*No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered, unless, &c.*" If you give full force to this language it clearly prohibits any alteration by Convention or otherwise, except in the mode prescribed in that section. But let us assume that by a proper construction, looking at the whole article you must give some effect to the first section, and in doing so you must construe the power in the second section to apply to *particular* amendments only, and not to a general revision. How is it altered when you apply the same rule to the first section? The people say to the General Assembly—you proposed to us once a Convention; by a *majority* we adopted the proposition, but we now say to you for the future: "*No Convention shall be called unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of each House.*" Can a stronger prohibition be implied against the exercise of such power by a majority? But, says the Senator, the Legislature don't call the Convention, it only *assists* the people in calling it, for be it still remembered and distinctly recollected that the Senator expressly admitted that a Convention cannot be called without the Legislature acts. Then this construction leads to this absurdity, the General Assembly by a majority cannot call a Convention, but the General Assembly may *assist* in the call by a majority, and without such assistance it cannot be called.

But I am fortified in the general principles I assume by high authority, a decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

In the original Constitution of that State there was no provision for amendment. Amendments were, however, adopted in 1820 by the 9th article, whereof a provision was inserted for future amendments, differing nothing in principle from the 2d section of the 4th article of our amended Constitution, viz: particular amendments proposed were to be passed by two successive general courts, and when thus passed and ratified by the people they became part of the Constitution. In 1850 the House of Representatives submitted to the Supreme Judicial Court of that State two questions and asked their opinion: "First, whether, if the Legislature should submit to the people to vote upon the expediency of having a convention of delegates of the people, for the purpose of revising or altering the Constitution of the Commonwealth in any specified parts of the same; and a majority of the people voting thereon should decide in favor thereof, could such Convention holden in pursuance thereof, act upon, and propose to, the people amendments in other parts of the Constitution not so specified. Second, can any specific and particular amendment or amendments to the Constitution be made in any other manner than that prescribed in the ninth article of the amendments adopted in 1820." Opinion.—"The Court do not understand that it was the intention of the House of Representatives to request their opinion upon the natural right of the people in cases of great emergency, or upon the obvious failure of their existing Constitution to accomplish the objects for which it was designed, to provide for the amendment or alteration of their fundamental laws; nor what would be the effect of any change and alteration of their Constitution, made under such circumstances and sanctioned by the people. Such a view of the subject would involve the general question of natural rights, and the inherent and fundamental principles upon which civil society is founded, rather than any question upon the nature, construction, or operation of the existing Constitution of the Commonwealth, and the laws made under it. We presume, therefore, that the opinion requested applies to the existing Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth, and the rights and powers derived from and under them. Considering the questions in this light, we are of opinion, taking the second question first, that under, and pursuant to the existing Constitution there is no authority given by any reasonable construction or necessary implication, by which any specific and particular amendment or amendments of the Constitution can be made in any other manner than that prescribed in the ninth article of the amendments adopted in 1820. Considering that previous to 1820 no mode was provided by the Constitution for its own amendment, *that no other power for that purpose than in the mode alluded to, is any where given in the Constitution* by implication or otherwise; and that the mode thereby provided appears manifestly to have been carefully considered, and the power of altering the Constitution thereby conferred, to have been cautiously restrained and guarded, we think a strong implication arises against the existence of *any other power* under the Constitution for the same purposes.

Upon the first question, considering that the Constitution has vested no authority in the Legislature, in its ordinary action to provide by law for submitting to the people the expediency of calling a Convention of delegates, for the purpose of revising or altering the Constitution of the commonwealth, it is difficult to give an opinion upon the question what would be the power of such a Convention if called. If however, the people should by the terms of their vote, decide to call a Convention of delegates to consider the expediency of altering the Constitution in some particular part thereof, we are of opinion that such delegates would derive their whole authority and commission from such vote; and upon the general principles governing the delegation of powers and authority, they would have no right, under such vote, to act upon and propose amendments in other parts of the Constitution not so specified."

I have read the whole opinion at the risk of being tedious, that the question might be presented in full. And can authority be more pointed than this? There is no escaping by the suggestion that our Constitution is different from Massachusetts, as we give power to the General Assembly to call a Convention. It makes the argument of the Court, as applicable to our case still stronger and perfectly conclusive. We provide for a general revision by Convention and by specific amendment, and therefore there is "no other power under the Constitution" that can alter except "*in the mode thereby provided.*"

I have said the argument of the Senator is absurd, and this absurdity is arrived at to avoid what is so palpable, that the proposition of the Senator inevitably places him upon the Dorr platform, which seems naturally to have occurred to the Senator by his allusion to it. For what is the difference between the people acting without the approbation of the existing government (which is the way he states it) and acting in a manner not authorised by the existing Constitution; or, as I insist, in a manner impliedly, to say the least, if not expressly forbidden by the existing Constitution. Can there be any difference? If there is, the Dorr rebellion is by far the least objectionable. In Rhode Island there was no Constitutional provision for amendment, and the rights of the people were not considered by the existing authorities. *Here* the people have made provisions for the security of their rights, and have executed a power of attorney to their "creatures" as they are called by Mr Gaston, specifying their powers; and those "creatures" do not pursue the powers granted, but violate them. And then the excuse is offered—why, it is true I could not do the *whole* act myself, I only *assisted* in doing it. It is far more objectionable and censurable than the Dorr doctrine; and entertaining this opinion I could not do less than enter my solemn protest against this new idea of the Senator. He will, therefore, excuse me for the solemnity implied in that protest. I thought it was our boast in North Carolina that we were a law-abiding people. I do not deny the power of the people, as was so forcibly said by Mr. Gaston, "of rising in their might and upturning the fundamental principles of government—the sacred right of revolution," but I suppose the emergency ought to be great to justify it. Has that emergency arisen in North Carolina? Can it be that because one party, so long in power in the State, has been turned out and another put in, the sacred right of revolution is to be exercised? Is it expected that this appeal to North Carolinians in the west is to be favorably responded to? They have to change their whole character if they can be brought into line to follow in the lead of the Senator from Orange in this revolutionary movement.

It was well said on one occasion that "the land of the mountain and the torrent is proverbially the abode of the free and the brave"; and I will add *there* lives a people who respect constitutional compromises, checks and balances, and who will not for the prospect of obtaining what may be but temporary violate those compromises, by agitating a subject in the South, now of all other times to be avoided.

And now in regard to my Eastern friends. What does the Senator's bill propose? An *open unlimited Convention*. Are you prepared for this? Will you be satisfied because the Senator from Orange tells you he don't think there is any danger of changing the basis? How long since a certain address issued from this City on the subject of a Convention, signed by a large number of distinguished men, the larger portion of which was devoted to a denunciation of the present basis, and a Convention desired to change that basis? It is evident that there was a "treaty of peace," in the language of the Senator, between the east and west in 1835. It was not a treaty made between landholders and non-landholders, or between landholders and slave owners, as he would have us believe, but a treaty between east and west on the basis question; and I can not but deprecate the attempt to break that treaty, coming as it does from the distinguished gentleman from Orange. It is not significant of good for the character of the State if it shall be countenanced. Ill feeling will be engendered, sectional strife will once more be heard, which all supposed had been buried by the compromises of 1835. And *cui bono*?

The Senator alluded in his remarks in reference to Free Suffrage, to the conduct of some, who thought more of votes on the day of election than to the equality of taxation when pay day came; and it occurred to me, that the effect of these votes on the day of the last election has had much to do with the present movement. Why, is it not strange that the distinguished representative of, by *par excellence*, the conservative party of the country should be found in this revolutionary movement? I need not remind the Senator that Mr. Clay, the honored representative of that party, at this Capitol in 1844, made a comparison between the Whig and Democratic parties, not much to the credit of the latter. I read from his speech.

"There is one prominent and characteristic difference between the parties which eminently distinguishes them, and which, if there were no other would be sufficient to decide my judgment. And that is the respect and deference uniformly displayed by the one, and the disregard and contempt exhibited by the other to the Constitution, to the laws and to public authority. In a country where a free and self-government is established, it should be the pleasure as it is the bounden duty of every citizen to stand by, and uphold the constitution and laws, and support the public authority; because they are *his* Constitution—*his* laws and the public authority emanates from *his* will. Having concurred by the exercise of his priviliges, in the adoption of the Constitution, and in the passage of the laws, any outrage or violence attempted on either, ought to be regarded as an offence against himself, an offence against the majesty of the people. * * * I am truly glad to see our opponents returning to a *sense of order and decency*."

How things have changed in ten short years! Have the Democrats returned to a sense of order and decency? Yes, it is true great changes do take place in a short time, and about the first Thursday in last August, a great change took place in North Carolina, and I trust the Democrtic party have returned to a sense of order and decency, once so desirable to their opponents.

But it may be said that I am endeavoring to stir up party feelings unnecessarially. Far from it. The subject of Free Suffrage has been urged, it is true, generally by the Democratic party, but it is well known that a large number of Whigs have cordially approved it. Is there any doubt in the mind of any gentleman that a considerable majority of the people desire it, and am I to be told that I am against the people when I advocate this measure so ardently desired by them, and contest a measure intended to defeat it? It will not satisfy me for the Senator to say that he is not against Free Suffrage, when he says so with certain qualifications, which he must know are impracticable. He says the land holder is now protected, then for what does he want a Convention? But sir, the Senator has argued the question by separating the people of the State into three classes, land-holders, non-land-holders, and slave-owners, as though we had three separate and distinct classes of the kind. Is it not true that many of these landholders are slave-owners, and many of these non-landholders are slave-owners, and does land pay all the tax? Why he would make the landholders only his English squire, who *pays all*.

How is it as to the amount of public taxes paid by land and other subjects of taxation. I have not been able for want of time to get the aggregates from the Comptroller's report for this year, but I refer to his report of 1850, and I suppose this will as well show the relative amount. The aggregate tax collected from land is $83405 94, from other subjects $123-731,77. There is some difference between this and *paying all*, and how is it when a comparison is made between the tax collected from land and slaves? Slaves by the Constitution pay a tax as persons and property. It is well expressed by reading from Governor Reid's message.

"It will be seen that slave property must form an exception in framing an *ad valorem* system of taxation. White males alone are subject to a poll tax, while a poll tax is imposed on both male and female slaves, and the period of taxation begins nine years earlier, and continues five years longer on the latter. Thus, it will appear, that, by taxing both sexes, the amount of revenue collected from the tax on slaves is double the amount collected on white polls, in proportion to the entire population of the two races; and the difference in the duration of the period for which they are taxed, is equivalent to one hundred per cent more. It is, therefore obvious, that, in proportion to the whole number of each race, the poll tax paid on slaves is three times as much as that paid on the white population. So it will be found that this provision of the Constitution has imposed a tax on slaves, in the two fold character of persons and property, and that an *ad valorem* tax cannot be imposed on that species of estate."

And will the Senator forget that a large number of the landholders, some who own the larger amount, have not the protection, he seeks for them, not having quite 50 acres of land; that favorite qualification of the Senator? But I do not propose to argue the Free Suffrage question. It has heretofore been better done by others, and particularly by the late Governor upon whose message the Senator has commented, without in my mind any sufficient answer. The people have decided this question, and it occurs to me that they will view with distrust the actions of those who introduce new questions to defeat it.

But the Senator avows himself against legislative amendments. It is true the Senator did not depict in glowing colors the utter incompetency of legislators to make amendments to the Constitution as his *would-be-successor* did last summer, but he too talked about mutilating the Constitution by amendments in that mode. He did not call it either an anti-republican mode, as the address to which I have alluded substantially does. But do you want deliberation? do you want investigation, careful consideration in the alteration of your organic law? Do you want to exclude log-rolling in making or altering Constitutions frequently the bane of legislation? Do you want to exclude sectional strife and contention? Then you have a wise provision in your Constitution to attain all these ends.

Well let us see what the Senator proposes by his Convention if he could get it called. He says he has no objection to Free Suffrage, if you will couple with it some other clause protecting the landholders. Well suppose he gets that, then I suppose he is willing to let the clause about capitation tax stand, or is he in favor of abolishing that clause altogether? Well what next? He spoke of electing the Judges and Justices of the Peace, and other State officers in a different way than that now provided for. Does he desire that? He did not say. Are there any other alterations proposed? The basis he says is to remain unchanged. If he is against electing the State officers differently as I infer he is, then for what does he want a Convention to pay the "*printer's bill*," of which he speaks, and *other expences not included in the printer's bills?* It results in this that he is *willing* to go for Free Suffrage coupled with some clause protecting the landholders against *unreasonable exactions*, and this is about the sum of his wishes as I understand him. And is the State of North Carolina to be agitated, is the strife engendered for many long years before 1835 to be again stimulated, are we to have the bitter excitement which preceded the Convention of 1835 again, and for what? Because of the fear entertained by the Senator, that if Free Suffrage passes without some other security for landholders, there is danger to them? Why the landholders pay not one-fourth of the aggregate of taxes, and can it be seriously supposed that the representatives of the people paying on other subjects of taxation the other three fourths with landholders, who make up the aggregate, will be induced to single out the land, and place upon it "unreasonable exactions?" And are we to have a new element in this agitation to distract and disturb the feeling naturally arising, that to attain the end in view, the Constitution is *trampled down?* Has any great emergency arisen to require revolution? Entertaining therefore the opinion I do, that the measure of the Senator is wrong and unconstitutional in principle, that it is altogether calculated to stir up strife without yielding any benefit or advantage to the State, I conclude by earnestly repeating my protest against this *revolutionary movement.*

SPEECH OF J. PARKER JORDAN, ESQ.

Delivered in the House of Commons on the Bill to establish the County of Alleghany.

Mr. Jordan said that he approached the subject under consideration with that prudence and circumspection which became the representative of an extreme eastern county. He was not unaware of the feeling that this question had elicited; and therefore had taken some pains to inform himself of the bill then before the House. He knew that whatever he might say in the present excited feeling of party rancor would be liable to much misconstruction; and even his motives subject to criticism, if not misrepresentation. He was not ignorant of the fact, that from time immemorial an eastern and western feeling had divided the State by a geographical line, originating in causes which had long since ceased to exist, but which had always deeply affected the legislation of the country, and swayed the actions of gentlemen on this floor. It needed no gift of inspiration to discern that this feeling of jealousy had not subsided. The very atmosphere within these walls seemed redolent with distrust. It required but little political sagacity to see that it was still affecting the course and conduct of members, tinged with a sectional dye their very speeches, and was at war with the dearest interests of the State.

For his part, continued Mr. J., such a state and condition of things were to be deprecated by every lover of his country, and hoped that the time was not far distant when the prosperity of the State would be the chief end and aim. He declared, as far as he could, he had divested himself of all narrow and selfish considerations, and stood alone upon the broad platform of the Constitution. He was gratified to say that he had been much disappointed in the character of his western Democratic friends. He had seen but little disposition on their part to do injustice to the east. There were instances, indeed, of magnanimity which challenged admiration. They had yielded to the imperious necessities of party organization, and surrendered up their *favorite* without a murmur of complaint. The expiring effort of their gallant leader, (continued Mr. J.,) touched the generous sympathies of his nature, and excited in his bosom feelings of eminent respect. There is, indeed, among our western friends, the manifestation of a sacred regard to the rights of the east, as guarantied in the organic law—not a word or a syllable had dropped from their lips that savored of discontentment on the one side, or encroachment on the other. He had always heard that the land of the mountain and the torrent was proverbial for bravery and generosity, and in this he had not been disappointed.

He was proud to say that the warfare of territorial strife was about to be crushed in the emulation to do good; that the walls of partition, which had long since separated friends, were being broken down—were fast crumbling to pieces beneath the tread of the iron horse. Interests which were before supposed to be antagonistic and created so much asperity of feeling once, were now being harmonized by the mellowing influences of commercial intercourse. Distance was being annihilated—a moral propinquity produced between remote geographical points, and the seaboard and the mountains were soon to be brought in juxtaposition. It was the dawn of a new era—commerce had triumphed over selfishness—interest over space.

For his part, (continued Mr. J.,) it was a desideratum long to be wished for, and he saw no reason now why there should be any cause of jealousy. As the eye cannot do without the head, nor the body without the feet, so neither can the west do without the east. The Democratic party in the west had stood firmly on the compromises of the Constitution; not a word or a thought had been uttered that could give just cause of alarm.

He felt it a duty, (said Mr. J.,) which he owed to our brethren in the west, to meet them in the same spirit of conciliation which seemed to characterize their every action to immolate upon the altar of concord and country the bitter feelings of sectional strife. Were he to do otherwise he should be false to himself, false to a generous and high-toned constituency, in whose interests was wrapped his own, and false to those friends who had, with a zeal worthy of all praise, stood by him in the hour of trial and danger. Rent, as we have been, by the bitterness of party strife, and torn asunder by the jealousy of political power, it gladdens my heart to find that a better and brighter day is dawning upon us. Let our hopes, our aspirations be for the prosperity of our State and the happiness of the people.

Notwithstanding all this, (continued Mr. J.,) the course of argument pursued by gentlemen on this floor, in discussing this bill, led to the discovery of feelings which ought never to have been indulged. Let us look for a moment into those presented by the gentleman from Richmond. He asserts that the county of Alleghany comprised within her territorial limits, has not the requisite ratio of population, when he is confronted with the fact and the argument, that the Committee to whom this bill was referred for investigation and report, and whose province it was to determine this very question, recommended the passage of the bill and the establishment of the county as prayed for. We are met by the cry that its creation would necessarily disturb the conservative principles of the Constitution. Mr. J., said he had looked narrowly and warily, with what little ability he had, into this part of the argument, and for his life he could see nothing which should give any just cause of alarm. Let it be remembered, Mr. Speaker, that the territory embraced within the county of Ashe (out of which this county is to be carved,) is 90 miles in length by 20 in width—that the present Court House is in the western part thereof, occasioned by the creation of the county of Watauga—that it is a journey of two-and-a-half day's ride from the extreme end of this county to the Capital thereof—that every white inhabitant sends an undivided prayer for the creation of Alleghany, setting forth grievances which excite our pity and exact our justice. The power to create and destroy is secured to the Legislature by the Constitution. The sovereignty of the people is delegated to this body. We are the stewards of the public to dispense justice to whom it is due—not the springs but the reservoirs, from whence by a one thousand channels, equity and justice are conducted.

Is it just then, Mr. Speaker, that the people of Ashe should have their prayer granted? If the distribution of this political franchise necessarily affects the conservative principles of the Constitution, and tramples under foot or impugns in any way the organic law of the land, then it ought, in all conscience, to be denied; but, asked Mr. J., what clause does it subvert or contravene? It was the pride and the boast of the common law that justice was brought home to every man's door. The fathers of the Constitution, knowing this, must have necessarily contemplated, in order to make this fundamental principle of the common law *our pride and our boast*, the organization into convenient Counties the then wild and untamed wilderness of the west, whenever it should have the Constitutional ratio of population. This is demonstrable alike from the very nature of government, as well as contemporaneous exposition. Scarcely had we met under the new Constitution when County after County was created until from sixty-six, we now number eighty-two. It could not have but been expected, that the wave of population flowing westward, which Alison, the historian, looking up from the effete and inert systems of the old world, denominated the march of a great principle, would soon cover the Switzerland of America with the genius of Anglo-Saxon enterprise.

But it is said the creation of this County necessarily transfers the balance of power from the east to the west—this I deny. It has no such effect—can have none whatever. What effect did the creation of Watauga have in the political scale? The east hardly knows there is such a County in the State. When and who created it? Two years ago it sprang into existence full fledged. Has the west gained any power or the east lost any? No, sir, no. The Senate is not changed. The Commons has received no additional strength, and must, by the very Constitution, remain the same until the next apportionment, which takes place in 1872. It is idle, worse than folly to talk of disturbing in this way the organic equilibrium.

By the compromises of the Constitution, secured by the joint efforts of Gaston and Fisher—names hallowed by the recollections of the past—the preponderating influence of the west was secured by the organization of the House of Commons upon the federal basis; the Senate to the east upon the taxation basis. The Commons protects the west from unjust legislation. The Senate rolls back the popular wave with dignified resistance. Since that time Counties have been formed in the west and in the east. Already there is a proposition before us, backed by all their representatives, to divide Edgecombe. The balance of power is not destroyed. The Constitutional checks, amid mutations, mutilations and changes still remain intact, and will, I hope, forever remain so. Wo be to that man who seeks to disturb them! Then, if the addition of Alleghany to the venerable sisterhood of Counties that lie stretched out on our map, because of these reciprocal checks, cannot change or alter them, why this clamor? If it gives no additional representation—if it adds no strength to the west numerically—if the legislation is local and affects not the east, why persist in this opposition? Shall we withhold that justice then, which seems to be due to the people of Ashe? Let us see.

Mr. Speaker, I have said there ought to be no cause of jealousy or alarm between the east and the west—none, none, whatever. Coming, as I do, from the ancient County of Perquimans, whose soil is hallowed by colonial reminiscences; the land where even yet the traces of Durant are not obliterated—where, tradition asserts, the first Legislature convened under the shade of an honored oak, venerable for its antiquity—where the roar of ocean's wave is heard as it chafes its sandy barrier striving to reach our shores to bear our commerce to distant ports; I feel I should be recreant to my duty if I should, by any act of mine, surrender one jot or tittle of power. No, sir, the creation of this County has no such effect, and if it did we should be lost to that sense of justice which has ever characterized our people, and due alike to the east and west, if we were to refuse it.

There should be no struggle here for territorial supremacy. I hope there never will be. Standing then, as I do, upon the broad platform of the Constitution—knowing no East, no West in this controversy, I feel that I have but one duty to perform.

The prosperity of North Carolina ought to be dear to her every son. If sectional jealousies mar her prosperity and retard her advancement, let the seal of disapprobation rest upon that man who seeks to foster a feeling inimical to her best interests.

And why should there be any jealousy or cause of quarrel between us? We are the sons of the descendants of that noble band of patriots who freely poured out their life's blood at Moore's Creek and Alamance. We breathe the same air, drink from the same cooling brook, are warmed by the same genial sun, fanned by the same refreshing breeze, actuated by the same motives, governed by the same impulses, impelled by the same desires, freighted upon the same cars, and destined to the same goal. Over our heads the gorgeous ensign yet floats—its stars and stripes, glittering in undimmed splendor, and the protecting Ægis of the Constitution is over us by day and by night. One destiny—one hope. Destroy, annihilate this identity of interest and feeling, of purpose and design, and you will soon weep over the broken fragments of a shattered Constitution, and the dismemberment of a disorganized, violated compact. I have done.

Howell, a writer of the time of Charles I., likens translating from one language to another, to turning a coat the seamy side without.'

A late waggish printer while on his death bed was requested to be composed 'Distributed you mean, as I am laid up already', was the reply.

Which travels at the greatest speed, heat or cold? Heat, because you can easily catch cold.

Things should be estimated by their utility and persons by their usefulness.

Hood defines public sentiment as 'the average prejudices of mankind.'

A man behind the time should be fed on *catchup*.

The purest altar of love is the heart of a mother.

Fools purchase the same experience more than once.

What beau is liked on a pic-nic party? A rainbow.

Old friends are like old trees—they cannot be replaced.

The Artesian well in Charleston, South Carolina, after reaching a depth of one thousand two hundred and eleven feet, at length yields a stream of two and a half gallons per minute, or one hundred and fifty gallons per hour. It is not as yet however, pleasant to the taste.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, December 15, 1854.

Mr. Nathan Winslow, Senator from Pasquotank and Perquimans, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, presented a memorial in favor of Temperance from Forsythe county. Read and referred.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee on internal improvements, reported favorably on the bill authorising the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad company to take Stock in the Roanoke Valley Railroad Company.

Mr. Fisher, from the same committee reported on the bill to incorporate the French Broad Railroad Company, without recommending any action thereon.

On motion of Mr. Coleman, the bill was recommitted to the same committee.

Mr. Boyd, from the committee on propositions and grievances, reported favorably on the engrossed bill to emancipate Jerry, a slave.

Mr. Boyd, from the same committee, reported favorably on the bill to erect a dam across Neuse river. Read the first time.

Mr. Biggs, from the committee on the revised statutes, reported unfavorably on the resolution respecting disorderly conduct at places of Divine worship.

Mr. Biggs, from the same committee, reported favorably on a bill concerning criminal proceedings. Read the first time.

The bill authorising the County Court of Craven to pay wardens of the poor was read the second time and amended by extending its provision to the counties of Nash, Sampson, Stokes, and Forsythe.

The engrossed resolution to furnish the Treasurer with 100 copies of his report was taken up, and the rules being suspended was read the second and third time and ordered to be enrolled.

A message being received from the House that it would proceed, on the return of the messenger, to vote for Trustees. The Senate proceeded to ballot.

At 12 o'clock the Senate resumed the special order, being the motion of Mr. Graham to strike out the Free Suffrage bill, and insert his bill concerning a Convention.

Mr. Hoke took the floor and spoke for some time in opposition to the motion to strike out and in favor of Free Suffrage by legislative enactment. He was followed by Mr. Thomas, of Haywood, who also opposed the motion to strike out, and spoke in favor of Free Suffrage.

On motion of Mr. Haughton, the further consideration was postponed till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Thomas of Jackson, the bill authorising the County Court of Macon, to lay tax for certain purposes, was read the third time passed and orddred to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Biggs the bill concerning the 6th Judicial circuit was postponed until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Graves from the committee to superintend the election of Trustees for the University, reported that John G. Bynum was elected. Report adopted.

Received a message from the House proposing to go into an election for three Trustees of the University this day 11½ o'clock. Concurred in.

Mr. Graham introduced a resolution calling on the public Treasurer for information in relation to the premiums obtained on State bonds. Adopted.

Mr. Fisher introduced a bill concerning the salaries of certain State officers. Read and referred. [Provides $3,000 for the Governor, $2,000 for Treasurer, $1,500 for Comptroler, and $2,000 for Superior Court Judges.]

Mr. McDowell from the committee on corporations reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Glen Anna Female Seminary.

On motion of Mr. Biggs, the resolution concerning the Judicial circuits was taken up and made the order of the day for Monday next at 11 o'clock.

A message was received from the House of Commons, concurring in the proposition to raise a joint select committee, to consider the subject of establishing a Marine Hospital in Wilmington.

Also a message stating the House concurred in the proposition to raise a joint select committee, to consider that part of the Governor's message, relating to the monument in Independence square in Philadelphia.

The following bills were read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill concerning charters.

The bill concerning common law.

The bill concerning cattle, horses and hogs.

The bill concerning commissioners of Affidavits and probate of Deeds.

The bill concerning Clerks and Masters in Equity.

The bill conconing Constables, and the bill concerning the Comptroller.

The bill to provide for the issue of additional stock by the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Christian from the committee to superintend the election of Trustees for the University, reported no election. Report concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Mills the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A Message was received from the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee on the subject of establishing a Marine Hospital in Wilmington. Also proposing to raise a joint select committee to take into consideration that part of the Governor's message relating to the erection of a Monument in Independence square Philadelphia. Concurred in.

Memorials in favor of Temperance were presented from the counties of Buncombe, New Hanover and Halifax. Read and refered to the committee on propositions and grievancies.

Mr. Lancaster presented a petition from Alamance, praying for a law to prohibit the felling of timber into rivers, creeks &c. Read and refered to the same committee.

Mr. T. H. Williamst from the committee on education reported unfavorably on the bill to distribute the common school fund in the ratio of the white population.

Mr. Lancaster from the committee on private bills reported unfavorably on two bills to emancipate the slaves Isom and Thomas.

On motion of Mr. Jenkins the report of the President of Raleigh and Gastin Railroad was taken up and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sutton presented a memoral from Lenoir in favor of a law prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors. Read and referred to the committe on proportion and grievances.

Mr. Bryant from the joint committee to superintend the ballot for Trustees of the University, reported that Jno. G. Bynum having received a majority of the votes, was duly elected. Reported adopted.

On motion of Mr. Winston a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot for three Trustees for the University, at half past eleven o'clock.

Mr. Dortch from the committee on Judiciary, reported unfavorably on the bill allowing Trustees to invest funds in the State bonds.

Mr. Humphrey presented a resolution that this House after Monday next, adjourn at half past one o'clock to meet again at three P. M.

Mr. Amis moved to lay on the table.

Mr. Patterson did not wish the resolution to be passed at present, as it would interfere very much with the different committees.

Mr. Singeltary was in favor of the resolution as well calculated to forward the public business.

Mr. Amis said it would be impossible for the members of the committees to attend evening session for some time, and opposed the resolution at present.

Mr. J. J. Bynum moved an amenament, that the House adjourn at 2 o'clock, and meet at 7—and thus give the committees time to meet.

Mr. Dargan opposed the resolution and amendment as his time was fully occupied in attendance on committee.

The House voted. Ayes 43, Nays 34.

Motion and amendment laid on the table.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the proposition to ballot for three Trustees for the University.

Mr. Singeltary introduced a resolution, that after Monday next, the House adjourn at half past one o'clock, and meet at half past three P. M., and that only bills on their first reading be introduced at the evening session. Read and adopted.

Mr. J. H. Headen introduced a bill to incorporate a Bank at Pittsboro. Read reported to the committee on Banking, and ordered to be printed.

At the hour appointed the House proceeded to ballot for three Trustees for the University.

Mr. Waugh moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday respecting the bill granting aid to improve the road acorss the Blue Ridge at Fishers Gap.

Messrs. Amis and Smith considered Mr. Waugh had no right to move a reconsideration.

The Speaker decided in favor of Mr. Waugh.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. Lancaster introduced a bill allowing depositions of Females, to be taken before Justices of the Peace in certain cases. Read and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

An engrossed resolution was received from the Senate, authorizing the Principal Clerk of the Senate, to purchase furniture for his office.

Mr. Love moved to amend by inserting also the Clerk of the House of Commons.

On motion Mr. Singeltary, the resolution was laid on the table.

A bill to limit the time for Justice's of the Peace to take the oaths of Office, was taken up and read the second time.

Mr. Baxter moved that the bill be laid on the table until the Revised Statutes were before the House.

Mr. Patterson said the object of the bill was to enable the Secretary of State to ascertain the number of pridted copies of the Larws, necessary for distribution throughout the State.

A rather desultary debate took place, in which Messrs. Baxter J. G. Bynum, Barringer, Singeltary, Dorch and Jordan took part, after which Mr. Baxter's motion to lay on the table was adopted. Ayes 43, Nays 38.

Mr. T. H. Williams presented a resolution, that the Public Treasurer return an account of the items of expense incurred by the Literary Board. Adopted.

The bill to incorporate the Concord Cheraw Railroad Company, was read the the second time.

On motion that it pass.

Mr. Meares opposed it, but would reserve his objection until the third reading.

Mr. Barringer spoke in favor of the bill and asked that it be allowed to pass its second reading as a matter of corurse, and the discussion as to its merits take place on the third reading.

Mr. Dargan wished the bill to pass, and stated if the charter was granted, the counties interested would build the road from their own resources.

Mr. T. H. Williams declared it was not his intention to have made any remark at this stage of the bill, but as gentleman had spoken in its favor, he felt it his duty to state that no man could look at the route upon the map without being convinced of its injurious effect upon the interest of Wilmington.

This conviction was strengthened by the conduct of the South Carolina Legislature, who passed at its last session, a measure most injurious to the Manchester Railroad. He considered this bill in the light of an attempt by South Carolina, to reach the coal-fields of this State for her own benefit, and as such would oppose it But, disclaimed throwing thereby any imputation on the intention, or patriotism of the gentleman who supported it.

On motion of Mr. J. G. Bynum the House adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, DEC. 16, 1854.

Mr. Jones presented a memorial from Currituck County in relation to a ship canal to unite the waters of Albemarle, Currituck and Pamlico Sounds with Chesapeake Bay. Read and referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Collins presented a memorial from Granville and Franklin counties in favor of Temperance. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Biggs, from the committee on revised statutes, reported favorably on the following bills, viz: a bill concerning currency; a bill concerning deeds and consequences, and a bill concerning descents, which were several read the first time and passed.

A message was received from the House proposing to go into an election for three Trustees for the University to-day at 11 o'clock. Concurred in. The name of Ralph Gorrell was withdrawn and the names of W. W. Holden and Thos. I. Faison were added to the nomination.

Also, a message transmitting a communication from the President of the Bank of Cape Fear, with a proposition to print. Concurred in.

Mr Biggs, from the committee on revised statutes, reported a substitute for the bill to extend the time for registration of grants, &c., and recommended its passage.

Mr. Willey presented a resolution, that the committee on the Revised Statutes be instructed to enquire into the propriety of amending the act concerning the drainage of low lands. Adopted.

Mr. Wilder from the committee on banking reported unfavorably on a resolution referred to them.

On motion of Mr. Biggs the report was laid on the table.

Mr. Wilder from the same committee, reported unfavorably on the resolution regulating the conduct of Banks upon their dissolution. Laid on the table.

Mr. Hoke introduced resolutions authorising the Governor to procure copies of certain documents, concerning the History of North Carolina. Read and referred.

The engrossed bill to emancipate Jerry, a slave, was taken up. Mr. Walker of Mecklenburg, stated the facts and spoke in favor of the bill. It was then passed on its second reading—yeas 28, nays 15.

A message being received from the House, the Senate proceeded to ballot for Trustees for the University.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Citizens of Wilmington tendering the hospitalities of that town to the members of the General Assembly and its officers.

At 12 o'clock the debate on the special order of the day was resumed, being the motion to insert Mr. Graham's convention bill instead of the Free Suffrage bill. Mr. Haughton took the floor and spoke at considerable length in favor of a convention according to the mode proposed, and was followed by Mr. Hoke and Mr. Gilmer, who spoke briefly by way of explanation.

On motion of Mr. Graham the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell presnted a memorial in favor of Temperance from Guilford county. Referred to the committee on proposition and grievances.

Mr. Vance presented a minority report from the committee on Education, dissenting from the unfavorable report presented on yesterday.

Mr. Rowland moved it be printed.

Mr. T. H. Williams opposed the printing of the report, and wished to know how much Buncombe county raised in taxes for the school fund.

On motion of Mr. Outlaw, the motion to print was laid on the table.

Mr. Cansler from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Broad River Railroad Company.

Mr. J. B. Bynum from the committee on constitutional reform, reported on the bill to elect the Judges by the people for a term of years, with some amendments.

On motion of Mr. Amis the bill and report was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. M. Green from committee to superintend the election of Trustee of the University, reported no election.

On motion of Mr. Davenport, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot for three Thrustees for the University, at 11½ o'clock.

The Speaker presented a report from the President of the Bank of Cape Fear at Wilmington. Ordered to be sent to the Senate, and printed.

On motion of Mr. Barringer a communication from the citizens of Wilmington was laid on the table.

Mr. Barringer on the part of the Trustees of the University, asked the use of the Hall on the evening of Monday the 18th inst., that Governor Swain might address the General Assembly, on the History of the University of North Carolina.

Mr. T. H. Williams suggested that part of the Hall ought to be reserved for the use of the members of the Legislature.

Mr. Barringer whished the entire Hall would be thrown open for the accommodation of the ladies.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell thought the members could be accommodated in the gallery and lobbies.

Mr. J. G. Bynum wished the body of the Hall be given up for the use of the ladies.

Mr. Barringer's motion was agreed to.

Mr. Gilliam's resolution of yesterday, that no bills for establishing new counties in the State, should be passed until after the 4th Janurry.

After some debate Mr. P. H. Winston moved an amendment to the effect, that none but private bills and bills of the Revised Statutes be acted on between 23d inst. and 4th January 1855.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Outlaw's resolution of yesterday, requiring the consent of two thirds to reconsider, a motion was read.

Mr. Singeltary opposed the resolution as a majority had a right to retract if they thought fit.

Mr. McKesson objected to giving such power to the minority, and considered it a secession resolution.

Mr. Outlaw, Amis and Martin, supported the resolution.

Mr. Settle moved to lay on the table. Ayes 54, Nays 45.

Mr. Singeltary's resolution to adjourn after Monday next, at half past one, to meet at half past three o'clock.

Mr. Dortch suggested three o'clock, which being accepted by Mr. Singeltary,

Mr. Baxter moved to lay on the table. Rejected.

On motion, that the reslutison pass,

Mr. Baxter appealed to the House not to pass the resolution as it would be impossible for members to do justice to the numerous and important measures at present in progress, if evening sessions commenced at this early period.

Mr. Singeltary supported the resolution as well adapted to facilitate the business of the House, as only bills and resolutions on their first reading would be introduced, which were generally passed as a matter of course, and it only changed the work from the busy hours of the morning to the idle hours of the evening.

Mr. J. G. Bynum and Mr. J. M. Leach, was opposed to evening session at present.

Two thirds not having voted in the affirmative the resolution was lost.

At the hour appointed, the House proceeded to ballot for three Trustees, for the University.

Mr. Singeltary introduced a resolution, that after Monday next the House adjourn at half past one o'clock, and meet at three P. M. leaving out the part of the former resolution, respecting the business of the introduction of bills and resolutions.

Mr. Baxter thought the resolution required to lay over one day.

The Speaker thought not, and put the question on the passage of the resolution. Ayes 60, nays 48.

Mr. Barringer moved the communication from Wilmington, tendering the hospitalities of this town to the members of the Legislature be taken up.

The Clerk having read the proceedings of the public meeting at Wilmington.

On motion of Mr. T. H. Williams, the communication was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to raise a select committee to report on the subject.

Mr. Dortch presented a resolution of instruction to the Judiciary committee, concerning the right of the people to elect Judges of the Superor Couts. Read and refered to the committee.

Mr. Turner presented a resolution, that the Judiciary committee be instructed to report a bill, that no person convicted of murder shall inherit the property of the person murdered.

Mr. Selby introduced a bill in favor of W. H. Brooks of Hyde county. Read and refered to the committee on private bills.

Mr. McMillan introduced a bill to incorporate the Royal Arch chapter of Free and Accepted Masons. Read and reported to committee on corporations.

Mr. Vance introduced a bill to incorporate the Ashville Mutual Insurance Company. Read the first time.

The bill to incorporate the Concord and Cheraw Railroad Company, was taken up and made the special order of the day on Thursday next at ten o'clock.

The House voted on a motion to adjourn. Ayes 36, nays 38.

A bill to regulate civil processes was taken up. Read and postponed indefinitely. Ayes 52, nays 43.

The House then adjourned.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20, 1854.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We refer our readers to the proceedings in today's paper, from Friday to Saturday inclusive. We are compelled by want of space to postpone the regular report of Monday's proceedings.

In the Senate, on Monday, a resolution was adopted proposing to the Commons to raise a joint committee of five on the part of each House, with instructions to bring in a bill establishing eight Judicial Circuits in the State.

The bill to emancipate John Good was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed. A number of other bills were read a third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The House was engaged on Monday on a Resolution to pay over to the North Carolina Railroad Company the balance of the State's subscription thereto; and also upon a Resolution authorizing the Treasurer to borrow $100,000 in a certain contingency. The former Resolution passed its second reading, after debate; and pending a discussion of a proposition that the latter Resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance, the House adjourned.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

The debate in the Senate is still going on upon Mr. Graham's revolutionary proposition for a Convention. On Friday, Mr. Hoke addressed that body at some length in favor of Free Suffrage by legislative enactment and against a Convention. It was an effort highly creditable to the Senator. It evinced a thorough knowledge of the frame-work of our government, and was replete with reason and common sense. We hope to have the pleasure of laying it before our readers.

Mr. Hoke was followed by Mr. Thomas, of Haywood, who spoke in favor of Free Suffrage, against a Convention, and against further innovations upon the Constitution. The position of Mr. Thomas on the question of Free Suffrage and the basis has been, from the first, that of a liberal, large-hearted Carolinian; and in his remarks on Friday last, while he was true, as he always is, to his constituents, he gained a still stronger hold upon the respect and confidence of the Democracy of other portions of the State.

On Saturday, Mr. Haughton spoke for an hour and a half in favor of Mr. Graham's proposition. It was an able and ingenious speech, as were the efforts which preceded it of Messrs. Graham and Gilmer; but we do not believe he convinced any one of the soundness or correctness of his positions.

On Monday the consideration of the question was postponed until Tuesday eleven o'clock. Mr. Coleman, Gen. Brogden and others are expected to address the Senate on the question; and Mr. Graham, it is supposed, will close the debate.

It is a significant fact that while the Whig papers commend the efforts of Messrs. Graham, Gilmer and Haughton in favor of this extraordinary proposition, *not one of them has ventured to approve it.* Is there a Whig press in the State that that will do it? We shall see.

☞ We invite attention to the interesting letter of our Washington Correspondent. We have made arrangements with the writer for letters during the session of Congress, and consider ourselves fortunate in having secured his services. He is well informed as to passing events, and will keep our readers well posted in intelligence of all kinds, and especially in Congressional news.

☞ We have the pleasure of laying before our readers to-day the able and conclusive Speech of the Hon. Asa Biggs, delivered in the Senate on Wednesday last in reply to Mr. Graham. It will richly repay perusal As the question will be discussed hereafter, before the people, we would suggest to our friends that it would be well to file this speech with others on the subject, for future reference.

From our Washington Correspondent.

Congress—Reference of President's Message—Gov. Reid—Native Americanism—Increased pay to Members of Congress—Reason Assigned therefor—Franking privilege—Slavery debate—Reenactment of the Missouri Prohibition—No agitation at the South—Sebastopol not yet taken—N. C Banks and Dye's Detector—Mail on Central R. R.—Govenor of Utah.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16, 1854.

The two Houses of Congress seem to have gone at once to work on the business of the session, and although nothing of importance has yet been consumated, the committees are now busily engaged in maturing whatever has been referred to them for examination and report, and that includes, of course, nearly or quite every matter of public interest that will come up for consideration this winter. The usual reference of the President's message was made on Monday last after a single speech on Slavery from Giddings, and although a wish was expressed by other members to discuss different portions of that document, a large majority were for submitting the message at once to the committees and postponing the general discussion until the several appropriation bills are taken up in committee of the whole, when ample opportunity will be afforded for the discussion.

Gov. Reid, your new Senator, and successor of Mr. Mangum, took his seat on Monday last. He appears in fine health and spirits and was cordially greeted by his fellow Senators and especially by those who had served with him eight or ten years ago as members of the House of Representatives, of whom there are nearly a score now in the Senate. His presence here is a gratifying evidence of the growing strength of the Democratic party in the old North State, so long represented in the Senate only by Federalists.

Native Americanism has already made a demonstration in both Houses; in the Senate by a set speech from Mr. Adams, who proposes to extend the residence of foreigners before naturalization to twenty-one years, and in the House by a running debate without any special object in view, except to find fault with certain appointments made by the present Administration. Public men like Senators and members of the House are very sensitive to manifestations of public sentiment generally, and no movement of any respectability as to numbers can be commenced without causing a pulsation here among the Representatives of the people. A change in the naturalization laws, however, will not remedy the evils complained of, as these remedies are not within the power of Congress to apply. The exercise of the right of suffrage is controlled by the State laws, and is, very properly, entirely beyond the control of Congress. It would be a good rule, however, which I believe is the law in your State, that no person not a naturalized citizen of the United States, should be admitted to the privileges of citizenship in the States, so that State and Congressional legislation might be entirely harmonious.

Mr. Badger on Wednesday presented his views in favor of an increase of pay of Senators and members of Congress, advocating an addition of fifty per cent to the per diem now authorized by law. Considering the expenses to which members of Congress are subjected in this extravagant place to live, few men of any liberality whatever, even without their families, receive more than sufficient to enable them to quit square after a Congressional career.

As germain to the same general subject, I notice that a bill has been introduced into the House to graduate the pay of members and abolish the franking privilege. I cannot say that I favor the abolition of this privilege, but as the principle is established that the Post Office Department is to be self-supporting, some arrangement should be made by which that Department should be paid for the conveyance of matter and letters franked by members of Congress, and also by the different Departments and Bureaux of the Government. Perhaps so far as members of Congress are concerned, an arrangement similar to that furnishing them with stationery might work well. It was the custom formerly to provide every member with whatever quantity of stationery he wanted, taking it for granted that members would take only what they used. It was found, however, that some dishonest men actually sold it, or sent it home by mail in large quantities for their private use after the expiration of their Congressional careers. Now each one is entitled to so many dollars worth, furnished by the House at cost. Each member might be entitled to a certain amount of postage, to be furnished in stamps or otherwise, and to be paid for out of the Treasury. Some such arrangement as this, coupled with an abrogation of the expensive and special contracts for mail conveyance in Ocean Steamships, recommended by the Postmaster General, would place that Department on a better footing, and enable it to extend better mail facilities to the South.

The slavery question has been mooted in the House, first by Mr. Giddings, who complained that no reference was made to the subject by the President in his annual message, and next by Mr. Mace, who has given notice of a bill to re-enact the Missouri prohibition of 1820. Mr. Mace was replied to in a most powerful manner on Tuesday by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, in general defence of the Kansas Nebraska bill, and a refutation of the allegation that this issue was the controlling one in the recent elections at the North. Mr. Stephens thought the "ramshakles" together with disaffected Democrats, had done the business. Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, also replied in part to Mr. Mace. The latter avowed that he was a vice-President of an association organized in this city immediately after the passage of the Nebraska bill, to settle those Territories with abolitionists, and had sent out one hundred thousand circulars with that purpose. He also intimated that the result of the election for delegate from Kansas had been controlled by Missourians, who had gone over the line to vote and not to become bona fide settlers—that Southern men had organized to make it slave territory. Mr. Oliver thought Mr. M. had gone a wooling and got fleeced, and denied that Missourians had interfered with the Kansas election. Southern men certainly had as good a right to organize for settlement in Kansas as Abolitionists. The very small vote of the abolition candidate exposes at once the inefficiency of the emigrant aid Society and the fact that Northern settlers supported Gen. Whitfield. It was not a direct issue on the question of slavery, but indicates very clearly the tendency of affairs in Kansas. Many Southern men, adopting as their own the opinion of Northern newspapers, have regarded slavery as a weak and declining institution; facts are rapidly correcting this impression, showing that the South contains within itself all the elements of a safe and gradual progress—that it possesses sufficient vigor to compete successfully with Northern energy, and that it is the conservative feature and balance-wheel, as it were, of our Union. I do not apprehend that any lengthy dissussion will arise on this question; some Northern men are anxious to agitate it, but Southern men will participate in it only by way of occasional defence. No bill re-enacting the Missuri compromise can pass either House the present session; none can pass the Senate during the next Congress, and even if it were possible, the President is at his post ready to defend and maintain the equal rights of all the people. There is no anxiety, therefore, among Southern men, and there will be no agitation at the South. If the North desire an agitation among themselves, let them carry it on; it need not excite apprehensions at the South so long as a real defender of the Constitution represents the people in the Presidential office.

You have doubtless received full details of European news by the Pacific. It may now be regarded as settled that the allied armies have given up all hope of taking Sebastopol before next year, and that they are going into winter quarters on the spot where they are now encamped. This is foreshadowed by a paragraph in the London Times, and is confirmed by a Russian despatch to the 18th or 19th of November, stating that the bombardment had almost entirely ceased. The allied fleets have also suffered great damage from the storms that had already commenced. They are, altogether, in a bad way. They may possibly be able to defend themselves during the winter in their entrenchments, but it is more probable that they will gradually melt away by disease, exposure, and constant attacks from the Russians, until the remnant of the great expedition that was to humble the Czar, has surrendered prisoners of war. In the mean time England and France are agitated by intense anxiety as to the result of the campaign, while Russia is almost as calm as a summer's morning. It is singular too, that the most reliable information from the seat of war is received through a Russian medium, and the London Times admits that the Czar is conducting the war with the advantage of ten days earlier intelligence than is received in England—an immense advantage of itself.

I perceive that the North Carolina papers notice the reports circulated in Dye's Bank Note Detector against the credit of some of your Banks. Such rumors have been circulated here and at Baltimore for the purpose, of course, of deceiving the unwary. North Carolina money is the best foreign paper circulated here, yet the brokers manage to keep it at one or two per cent. discount. This man Dye has been connected with at least one swindling banking institution in this City, and has recently been operating in Cincinnati, where he published a Bank note list. I have it from good authority that on one occasion he attempted to levy black mail on one of the Indiana Banks, threatening to quote its notes at considerably below par unless it subscribed for a large number of his publication. Probably your North Carolina Banks could be quoted at par if they were to try the virtue of a handsome douceur.

I understand that the Postmaster General has determined to have the mail between your City and Goldsborough carried by the Railroad, and that arrangements are, perhaps, nearly or quite completed for this purpose. It will greatly facilitate the postal intercourse between your section of the State and Wilmington and the South.

Col. Steptoe, of the army, has been appointed Governor of the Territory of Utah. The President has very properly declined to reappoint Brigham Young, and will now make the issue with the Mormons as to the supremacy of the government of the United States. MECKLENBURG.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Editors: Among the distinguished jurists whose names will be presented to the General Assembly for a judicial appointment, we know of no one more calculated to reflect credit upon himself, the profession, and the State, than John Parker Jordan, of Perquimans County. Mr. Jordan has long been a resident of this district, and sustains a high reputation for his legal acquirements; whilst his success as a criminal advocate places him in the front rank of our disciples of Blackstone and Coke. No appointment would be received with more general satisfaction than that of the above named gentleman.

We then suggest his name to the favorable consideration of the Legislature for the elevated and responsible position of Judge. A mind stored with treasures of legal knowledge; judgment sound and not to be swerved from right; a delivery pleasant and easy; an eloquence stirring and pathetic, and an ability capable of grasping the most abstruse themes and simplifying them to the comprehension of the dullest understanding, are certainly qualifications which richly merit promotion. We then sincerely hope Mr. Jordan's claims will be weighed, properly considered, and rightly appreciated. PASQUOTANK.

THE MAILS.

We have received several letters recently from Lincoln and other counties in that section, complaning that the Raleigh papers, as well as Northern papers frequently go to Asheville and are distributed backwards, subjecting subscribers to vexatious delays in receiving their papers. We have conversed with the Post Master at this place, and he thinks the matter thus sent is contained in some bag or bags which are not opened at the intermediate offices, and not in the bags with brass locks, which are only opened at distributing offices. This *may* be the case, and we trust Post Masters will be careful to see that they get all the bags with iron locks, as stage drivers are sometimes careless about delivering them, and may keep back a portion.

For our own part, we can only say the fault is not ours. We place all the packages for the esction of country alluded to in the Salisbury mail. We trust the inconvenience will be speedily remedied, and that a close watch will be kept to discover who is in fault, that a salutary exposure may be made.

☞ The Star refers to Mr. Hoke's declaration that there would be no danger of a change of the basis of representation by an unlimited Convention; and Mr. Graham stated that he apprehended no danger to the basis from such a Convention. Why, then, does not Mr. Graham provide in his bill that the Convention he proposes shall not touch the basis? If there is no wish in the West to change it, why not calm the apprehensions of Eastern men by so amending the bill as to limit the Convention in this respect? Mr. Cherry might vote for the bill with this amendment, but could Mr. Gilmer? "There's the rub."

☞ Mr. Judd will continue his Book Auction opposite to the Post-office. on each night during this week. He has a large and splendid variety, and we are glad to learn has been making fine sales. We heartily wish success to every well directed effort to spread knowledge among the people.

He has an extensive and beautiful variety of books suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents, which he will sell this week.

☞ Mr. Judd has sent us a handsome volume entitled a "Dictionary of Shaksperian Quotations," which is very convenient for reference, and for which we return him our thanks. The most forcible passages of the "myriad minded" poet, on all subjects, are culled and arranged in alphabetical order, rendering it extremely useful as well as convenient. Such a book must sell readily.

☞ C. H. Wiley, Esq., State Superintendent of Common Schools, has been in the City for some days. We learn that his biennial Report to the Legislature and his annual Report to the Governor, have been prepared. They will be printed and laid on the desks of members as soon as practicable.

☞ We are pleased to see in the City Marcus Erwin, Esq., the able and fearless Editor of the Ashville News. Mr. Erwin performed important services in the cause in the late campaign, and has endeared himself thereby to the party in all portions of the State.

☞ We learn that the Trustees of Oxford Female College, have secured the services of Mr. Wm. G. Simmons, who recently graduated with the first distinction at Wake Forest College, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Miss Post.

☞ John Gray Bynum, Esq., of Rutherford, has been elected by the Legislature a Trustee of the University of North Carolina. Three vacancies are yet to be filled.

GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA. General J. H. Adams was elected Governor of South Carolina on Monday.

Large Failure—Election of a United States Senator. COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 15, 1854. It is here reported that the large cotton house of Dulin, in this city of Charleston, has failed for half a million of dollars.

The Hon. A. P. Butler was re-elected to-day on the United States Senate.

MARRIED,

Near Elevation, in Johnston county, N. C., on the 7th inst., by D. H. Holland, Esq., Mr. Major Dixon to Miss Martha Ann Woodall.

Christian Sun please copy.

DIED,

In Beaufort county, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Winnie Squyars, aged about 50 years.

Also, in the same county, on the 8th inst., Mr. Enoch Simmons, in the 64th year of his age.

At his residence, on Silver Creek, on Monday the 4th inst., Mr. Robt. McElrath, aged about 70 years—a worthy and highly respectable citizen of Burke county.

In Smithfield, Johnston county, on the 9th inst., very suddenly of Paralysis, Dr. William J. M. Outlaw, aged about thirty-seven years, and formerly of Jonesborough, Tennessee.

1500 Acres of Roanoke Lands; and a parcel of Likely Negroes for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHING TO DEVOTE HIS time entirely to his profession, offers for sale his farm, six miles above Gaston in the county of Northampton, and State of North Carolina. The farm is situated in a healthy and pleasant country, and in a wealthy and intelligent neighborhood. Upon the farm there is an excellent and well finished dwelling house; containing eight or ten rooms, and all necessary and convenient out houses, the subscriber having gone to considerable expense in fitting up and improving the place, expecting at the time to make it his home for life. The tract contains about 350 acres of low grounds, *valuable*, because crops are seldom if ever injured by freshets; a large portion of the remainder is in its original growth, [hickory, dogwood &c.] The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, tobacco and cotton and is susceptable of the highest state of improvement. The subscriber has taken some pains to improve his land, by ditching and the use of fertilizers. The owner of this farm has not only the facilities afforded by the waters of the Roanoke; but the Railroads are so convenient that he can with ease breakfast at home and dine in Raleigh, Petersburg, or Norfolk. In addition he has the convenience of a large manufacturing mill in half a mile of his residence. A portion of the up-land has been highly manured and seeded in wheat and winter oats, another portion has upon it a good stand of clover. The subscriber is very anxious to sell his farm, and will do so for the sum of 15,000 dollars, and allow the purchaser *five* years if he desires it. An energetic and industrious man with fifteen hands could pay for it in a shorter period from the products of the farm alone.

The subscriber for a fair price would sell to the purchaser ten or fifteen hands [young men and women.]

During the session of the Legislature address me at Raleigh, N. C. JNO. B. BYNUM.
Dec. 1854. 5—tf.

GREAT SALE OF SLAVES.—BY THE AUthority of the last Will and Testament of the late Dudley Clanton, the subscriber, as Executor thereto, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at Enfield, N. C., on the 2nd day of January next, *twenty-five or thirty likely Negroes*, consisting of men, women, boys and girls.

Also, at the same time and place, I shall sell to the highest bidder the right and interest of the said Dudley Clanton in the tract of land adjoining the home or Elkville tract, and formerly known as the Burgess or middle tract, and likewise adjoining the lands of Solomon Williams, Wm. H. Ponton and others. The interest of said Clanton in said land that will be so sold as aforesaid, is the reversionary interest consequent upon an estate for life in being.

The Terms of the sale will be six months credit with interest from the day of sale, and the purchaser, in every instance, will be required to give bond accordingly for the purchase money with at least two approved sureties before delivery of the property.

F. N. McWILLIAMS, Executor, &c.
December 12, 1854. 1053—wtd.

Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute.

THE 28TH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL commence on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1855. It is very important for the pupils to enter at the beginning of the session. The apparatus has been very much enlarged and improved.

TERMS:

Board per session	$55 00
Washing, fuel, lights in room	5 00
English tuition	12 50
Stationary and fuel for School-room	2 50
Music on Piano and use of instrument	23 00
Vocal music, and needle and fancy work	gratis.
Pellis work, Wax flowers and fruit, each	5 00
Ancient and modern languages, each	10 00
Landscape drawing and Grecian painting, each,	10 00
Oil painting	15 00
Music on Guitar and use of instrument	20 00

For particulars apply to
GRAVES & WILCOX,
Warrenton, N. C.
December 12, 1854. 1054—w3m.

MALE SCHOOL, OXFORD, N. C.
J. H. HORNER, Principal.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL open the 15th January, and continue 10 months with an intermission of one week at the expiration of first term of twenty-one weeks. There will be a vacation of nine weeks at the close of the second term.

Board and Tuition for each term of twenty-one weeks, without extra charges $75 00

Pupils will be required to board with the Principal, unless Parents or Guardians specially request otherwise; but in no case will they be permitted to board at a Hotel.

Arrangements have been made for such assistance as the wants of the school may require.

Oxford, Dec. 15, 1854. 1053—tF1.

Biblical Recorder, Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal copy till 1st Feb. and send account to Principal.

LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber wishing to operate on a smaller piece of land, offers for sale his plantation, lying in Halifax county, on the waters of Fishing Creek, adjoining the lands of Col. J. H. Harrison, A. W. Moore, and T. W. Nicholson, Esq'rs., and containing about 700 acres. On the land there is a good Dwelling House, with all necessary out houses, gin house, cotton screw, stables, &c. The uplands are well adapted to the growth of cotton, corn, peas and potatoes; and the low grounds of the Creek are particularly suited to the successful growth of wheat—having year after year produced twenty bushels per acre, with very imperfect preparation and no manure. There is an abundance of marl, and any quantity of Creek mud for composting. The W. & R. Railroad is convenient to the farm, Enfield being within nine miles and Battleboro' within eleven of the place.

It is unnecessary to say more as I will take great pleasure in showing the plantation to any one wishing to purchase. F. M. PARKER.
Sycamore Alley, P. O., Halifax county, C. N., Dec. 14, 1854. 8—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH County Court, November Term, 1854.—Polly Braswell vs. the heirs at law of Dempsey Braswell. Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Alfred Griffin and Robert Griffin, the defendants in this suit are non-residents of this State; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House, in the town of Nashville on the 2d Monday in February next, then and there to answer said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 2d Monday of November, A. D., 1854.

Attest. G. W. WARD, C. C. C.
Dec. 14, 1854. [Pr. adv. $5,62½.] 1053—w6w.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.
☞ Register and Recorder copy.

Morning Star Institute,
NASHVILLE, N. C.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL commence on Monday the 15th of January next, under the supervision of Mr. Minton Y. Chappell, a gentleman who has had several years experience in teaching, and can produce satisfactory testimonials of good character and scholarship.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Classical Department,	$15 00
English do.	8 00 or $10 00

According to advancement.

Board can be had in good houses at $7 00 or $8 00 per month in and near the village.

B. H. BLOUNT, *Chm'n Com.*
Nashville, N. C., Dec. 18, 1854. 8—4w.
☞ Register will please copy for four weeks.

NASHVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.—THE next session of this school will commence on Monday the 15th of January next, under the supervision of Mrs. W. B. Williams and competent Assistants.

TERMS PER SESSION;

For Common English Branches,	$8 00
" Higher " "	10 00
" Music on Piano,	20 00
" Drawing and Painting,	12 00
" Needle Work,	5 00

Board can be had in good houses at 7 or $8 per month.

BY THE TRUSTEES.
Nashville, N. C., Dec. 18, 1854. 8—4w.
☞ Register will please copy for four weeks.

J. M. LOVEJOY'S ACADEMY.

THE 28TH SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON THE 7th January, 1855. For particulars, address the Principal, for Circulars. J. M. LOVEJOY.
Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1854. 7—4wasw.

Register, Star, Carolinian, Fayetteville, Journal and Herald, Wilmington, and the Times, Washington, will publish four weeks and forward accounts.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.—THE NEXT session of this School will begin on Tuesday the 16th day of January, 1855. Boys will be prepared for admission into the Freshman class in College.

Tuition as heretofore:

English Department,	$16 00
Classical "	21 00

H. NORWOOD, Principal.
December 18th, 1854. 1053—3w.

A TEACHER WANTED.—A TEACHER IS wanted at Madison, Florida, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. A person competent to act as Principal, and one qualified in every respect for the duties will be required. Apply at the Standard office.
Dec. 19, 1854. 8—3t.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE DURING THE sitting of this Legislature for that portion of Onslow county lying between White Oak River and the Pereosas, north of Mitchell's branch, to be added to the county of Jones.
Dec. 19, 1854. 8—

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6¼ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6¼ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) .... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) .... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at Half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.

Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.

Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., June 29th, 1854. 85—tf.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.
JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

P. F. PESCUD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 87—

PAINTS, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of Paints, Oils and Varnishes, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commensurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 88—

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by
P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a new style.
P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stock of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER.—HAVING the Agency for the sale of this valuable Medicinal Water, we are now prepared to furnish it by the barrel, half barrel or gallon. Pamphlets containing the Analysis and certificates of cures, may be had on application to the subscribers. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
June 21, 1854. 63—

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
October 11, 1853. 96—

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—2000 PAPERS OF SUPErior Virginia Smoking Tobacco, recommended by the "first families." For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING,—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO. JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Candy Extra Dan River, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!!—1000 GALLS. LINSEED, COTTON Seed, Machine and Tanners' Oils for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
—3

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
June 9, '54. —62

PURE and No. 1 qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer*, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)

A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!

In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishment of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—

Oranges, Lemons, per box,	Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,	Cordials,
	Cigars of all kinds,
Nuts of all kinds,	French and German
Figs and Prunes,	Fancy Goods.

STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.
A. PIZZINI.
April 15, 1854. 44—

THE CELEBRATED RAHAT-EE-LOKOOM OR TURKISH FIG-PASTE—A delicious article of confectionary for the well, and an agreeable and nutricious food for the ill and feeble; good for Coughs and Colds, and particularly beneficial and strengthening for weak Lungs.

Also a lot of fine Pine-Apples, Maple Sugar, and Crystalized fruit. Call soon at
ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
New Confectionary Store.
Raleigh, N. C., May, 5, 1854. 49—tf.

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Bolting Cloth, &c. &c.* R. Smith's Corner, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.
Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 49—tf.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address
DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

J. CHLOSS & BRO.
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,
RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Call at Lougee's New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.

Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, June 28, 1854.

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 79—

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting.
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

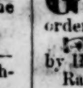
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do.,
White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES,
Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF 6 PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company has been declared—payable to the Stockholders, or their authorized agents, at the office of the Company, on the 12th day of December, proximo.
W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*
Office Ral. & Gaston R. R. Co., Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1854. 102—td.

Watches! Watches!!



A FINE LOT OF THE REAL CHURCH, ST., Joseph Johnson, Gold Hunting case, 19 Jewelled Watches—decidedly the best Watch made—just received.

ALSO

The latest style of Cameo and other Breast-pins, Ear Rings, &c., by express from New York, just to hand at the North Carolina Jewelry Store of
PALMER & RAMSAY.
Raleigh, November 23, '54. 1—tf.

GO TO HAVENS' AND GET ONE OF HIS beautiful HEREOSCOPIC PICTURES. They are the order of the day.

☞ Crayon Daguerreotypes taken in the neatest style by Havens'. Go and see them.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1854. 1—6t.

PRICE REDUCED.—IREDELL ON EXECUtors, $5. For sale by
WARREN L. POMEROY.
Nov. 9, 1854. 101—

NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT REPORTS.—A COMPLETE SET of the North Carolina Supreme Court Reports, including all the volumes now out of print, for sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Nov., 1854.

BLANK WARRANTS,

Of an approved form and on good paper, for sale at this Office.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Sinoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
Furnishing Goods—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

THE STATE FAIR!
HARDING'S EXHIBITION!!!

E. L. HARDING WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform those contemplating a visit to the annual Agricultural Fair, to be held in October, that he has selected with immediate reference to their wants and wishes, the *largest* and *most varied* assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

that it has ever been his pleasure to exhibit.

He would, therefore, suggest the two important considerations of *convenience* and *economy*, while they can purchase from a well established Clothing Emporium in Raleigh, as good garments as can be made to order, at as *low prices* as can be sold elsewhere.
EDWARD L. HARDING,
Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
September 15, 1854. 86—

MAGNIFICENT SILKS.

THE RICHEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT SILKS ever seen in the City of Raleigh, just in time for the State Fair.

By Adams & Co's Express, I have at hand this morning by far the Richest and most Magnificent Silks, Plaid, Striped and Bridal ever exhibited in the old North State.

The ladies will please call early or send their lords to supply them with the most *Splendid and Fashionable Paris Silks*, equal to any ever imported, from $20 to $40 per Dress.
B. B SMITH.

FASHIONABLE and very becoming *Head Dresses* also daily expected, together with superior Ladies *Talmas and Cloaks* with many other desirable articles for the season.
Raleigh, October 13, 1854. 93—

LETTER FROM MR. SMITH.

Raleigh, Sept. 25, 1854.

To the Editor of the Standard:

Sir: As an old friend, I know you will be pleased to learn that I have just returned from New York and Philadelphia with an elegant and extensive assortment of

Rich and fashionable Fancy Dry Goods, embracing every variety and style of French, English, and American fabrics, for the Fall and Winter trade of 1854, and of which I will thank you to inform your numerous readers, as I design to give them richer, better, and cheaper goods than they ever bought before. They consist of

Splendid plaid Silks,
Black Silks and Bombazines,
Super French and English Marinos,
Rich French Cashmeres,
Plaid Marinos and Alpaccas,
Cashmere and Plaid Shawls,
Kerseys, Blankets, and Kent. Jeans,
Cloths and Cassimeres of all kinds,
Super figured Delaines,
French and English Prints,
High colored Ginghams,
Cloth Talmas and Cloaks,
Silk Mantillas,
Irish Linens, all qualities,
Velvet Trimmings,
Beruges, and Laces,
Stockings and Gloves,
Rich Velvet Bonnets, &c., &c.

Wishing you health and happiness, and great success in your business operations, I remain
Yours Truly,
B. B. SMITH.
September 25, 1854. 88—tf.

NEW STORE!
Fall and Winter Goods—1854.

McGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW RECEIVING and opening at the Store formerly occupied by W. C. Tucker, their Stock of new and desirable Goods, embracing—
AMERICAN,
ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
SCOTCH,
IRISH,
GERMAN,
SWISS, and
INDIA DRY GOODS.
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.

All of which having been bought upon the most favorable terms, they feel confident that purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine their stock before supplying themselves elsewhere.
THADDEUS McGEE,
ALFRED WILLIAMS.
Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854. 86—

Hats and Caps.

MACGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW OPENING at their New Store a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's latest style of Super Moleskin Hats, Cassimere, Fur, and a great variety of soft finish Hats of all the leading Styles.

Also a large assortment of Caps for men, boys and children, consisting of Fur, Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Glazed, &c.

All of which they offer at very low prices.
Raleigh, Sept. 29, '54. 89—

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.—BANCROFT'S History of the United States, Vol. 6.

Revolutionary Incidents; and Sketches of Character, chiefly in the "Old North State," by the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, D. D.

Memoirs of celebrated characters. By Lamartine.

Elements of Agriculture—a book for young farmers, with questions for the use of schools. By George E. Waring, jr.

Auscultation and Percussion, by Dr. Joseph Skoda, translated from the fourth edition, by W. O. Markham, M. D., Assistant Physician to St. Mary's Hospital.

The Meaning of Words—analyzed into words and universal things, and universal things classified into intellections, sensations, and emotions. By A. B. Johnson.

Seqal to the neighbor's children. From the German. By Mrs. Sarah A. Myers.

Midsummer Flowers, for the young. By Mary Howitt.

The Virginia Commedians; or, old days in the Old Dominion. Edited from the Mss. of C. Effingham, Esq. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
October 30, 1854. 98—

FRANKLINTON MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Franklin county, N. C.—Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Principals, aided by eight competent assistants.

The ensuing term for 1855 will commence on Monday, January 1st.

A punctual attendance is earnestly solicited. The two departments are distinct.

Board from $7 to $9 per month. For a Circular of particulars address the Principals.
November 20, 1854. 1049—115thJ.

JUST RECEIVED, a large and varied assortment of Musical Instruments, and Sheet Music. Apply at the NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 17, 1854. 103.

FRENCH Worked Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizettes Trimmings, Ribbons, Embroi'd Handkerchiefs, Plain Corsetts, and other articles in that line unnecessary to mention. EVANS & COOKE.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

WE HAVE JUST OPENED MORE NEW GOODS which were made to order at our Manufacturing Establishment in New York. The richest invoice yet opened, Call and examine. E. L. HARDING.

CRAVATS, HOSIERY, Gloves, Umbrellas and Over Shoes, a full assortment.
Oct. 17 W H & R S TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NOTICE.—A GENTLEMAN WELL QUALIFIED TO take charge of an Academy may hear of a desirable location by corresponding with the subscriber. The qualifications must be undoubted.
A. S. COTTEN, *Secretary Board of Trustees.*
Hamilton, Martin Co., Oct. 30, 1854. 1046—wtf

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.—The valuable plantation known as Hammock Point is offered for sale. Any person desirous of, at once, making a profitable investment, and living at one of the pleasantest places in Eastern Carolina is offered an opportunity of so doing.

Hammock Point consists of 800 acres of land, lying in Onslow county, near, and a little below, the mouth of Whitock river. 400 of the above number of acres comprise the cleared land, and are of an exceedingly fine quality. The remaining half is covered with valuable timber, and also contains one crop of turpentine boxes. The plantation is so situated that it might easily be converted into two, should more than one person enter into the purchase; two large fields are divided conveniently by a line of wood, both possessing nearly equal natural advantages. The plantation, as its name would seem to import, is something in shape like a peninsula. Three fourths of it are encompassed by water; the remaining fourth is marked by a smooth road leading to the back country. It is obvious from what has been said that but little fencing will be requisite to protect the land from the encroachments of stock. Extending from the shore on every water-side for a short distance into the fields are many rich bottoms, from which most abundant supplies of mud already composted with shell and phosphatic deposites, may be easily obtained. Nor is there exageration in asserting that its manuring resources and facilities are equal, and probably superior, to any in the State. These consist in, besides what has just been named, immense beds of Oysters bare at low water, yet alive, containing thousands upon thousands or bushels; exhaustless quantities of fresh and decayed sea-weed and marsh grass, and an abundance of fish-offal from the surrounding fisheries. These bottoms, too, hold springs of clear, sweet water, and from their various situations are admirably adapted for the refreshment of man and horse in the cropping season. Along the north-east shore—a quarter of a mile of gravel pavement—are two valuable fisheries. The eastern and western shores merge into marshes so well adapted to the raising of stock, that no other food is required for feeding. The southern shore is a continuous landing, for here the channel, 12 feet deep, hugs the land—the same depth being continued to Bogue Bar, which has 17 feet water on it. From all these shores backward, on all sides but one, the land imperceptibly rises to the elevation of 20 feet. This might lead one to suppose that the land would wash, but such is not the case. On this central healthy elevation stands a fine dwelling surrounded by a grove. Here, too, are placed the out-houses, not the least conspicious of which is a large commodious barn, contiguous to a new and fine set of stables. From the dwelling may be had an uninterrupted view of the finest eastern scenery. A mile and a half to the north-east may be seen the picturesque and thriving village of Swansboro'; the smoke rising from its distilleries and steam mills; its wharves graced by merchantmen, lighters and flats. Glancing beyond the town the eye wearies with travelling up the river, and rests with pleasure on the neat white residences which dot the line of woods. Sweeping the eye southwardly it encounters the entrance of the sound extending to Beaufort—distant, a sail of four hours. A man may breakfast at home and dine at Beaufort. Yet more southwardly its vision is arrested by the breakers two miles off framing in the inlet. Beyond is the vast expanse of the ocean, occasionally broken by a steamship or some merchantman bound South or North. A long line of banks terminates in another view of the ocean, Bear Inlet. But if the eye is daily permitted to enjoy this scenic repast, there are as many luxuries equally rare for the enjoyment of the palate, and decidedly more substantial. Around the shores may be procured, whenever desired, fine oysters, fish, clams in abundance; and during the season the shores are infested with ducks and gulls. Every thing pertaining to a rich and happy residence is ready to hand, even fishing canoes, boat houses and pleasure boats. The prospect is open on every quarter but the North. This is closed in by sloping hills covered with trees and dotted with houses. Here are to be had good eating, good water, good sleeping and good company. Close by, too, an Academy is in the progress of construction and here are good teachers.

Address Daniel A. Humphrey at Swansboro', or Thomas R. Wilson at Richlands, Onslow County.
November 29, 1854. 3—3t.
Register please copy two times.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fitted up in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortment of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.
October 15, 1854. 94—tf.
☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

H. MAHLER TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMing the Ladies of Raleigh and the public in general that he still continues to manufacture Gold Earings, Breastpins, Bracelets, Fingerrings, Silver Spoons, Mugs and Goblets, Tea Setts and all articles in Gold and Silver that can be had at a Jewelry establishment.

Engrave and Chase on Gold and Silver ware and all materials where engraving can be executed.

Repair in the neatest manner and at the lowest rates that will ensure universal satisfaction.

The workroom is in the rear of F. Mahler & Co's store where orders may be left any time during the day.

P. S.—Court and other Seals executed in a manner not surpassed at the North. H. MAHLER.
Nov. 15, 1854. 104—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
At their New Store, No. 9, Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT THEIR FALL STOCK OF—FRENCH, GERMAN, SWISS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, AND INDIAN DRY GOODS, comprising one of the largest and most varied assortments everoffered in this city.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LINENS, &c., will be found in this Stock in great varieties. Their customers and the public generally are earnestly requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we will make it to their interest to examine our stock.

Call and see our stock of HATS and CAPS, as we have now in Store all the modern styles, namely, the *Eye Opener, Wide-Awake, Know-Nothing, Fast-a-Sleep, &c., &c.* Also a full stock of men's wear, Groceries and Crockery.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1854. 84—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER WOULD RESPECTfully inform their friends and the public that one of their firm has just returned from New York and Philadelphia where they have made additional purchases of staple and fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, and Groceries. Having purchased our goods at reduced prices we are enabled to furnish our patrons at unprecedented cheap rates.

N. B.—A choice lot of Furs, Comforts, Umbrellas, Over-Shoes, &c., &c.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1854. 104—

NEW SHOES BY EXPRESS.—A VERY LARGE and late arrival of Shoes, from the Manufactory's in Philadelphia, embracing Walking Shoes, Slippers, Bootees, Gaiters. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
June 22, 1854. 63—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

New Furniture Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A FURNITURE Store on Fayetteville street, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a good stock of Furniture, such as Bureaus, Wardrobes, Chairs, Bedsteads, Rocking Chairs, Revolving Chairs, and every variety of articles usually kept in such establishments, made of Mahogany, Walnut, Poplar, Maple, &c., &c.

☞ All articles in his line manufactured to order with despatch and in the best style. REPAIRING faithfully executed.

COFFIN MAKING.

He has provided himself with a new and handsome Hearse, and is prepared to manufacture Coffins of every description, of Mahogany, Walnut, or more common wood.

His terms shall be reasonable, and his utmost endeavors given to please. The patronage of the public respectfully solicited. HENRY J. BROWN.
Raleigh, October 17, 1851 94—3m

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.

A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.
OSBORNE BOWERS.
Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

SUPERIOR HAVANA SEGARS.—80,000 VERY superior Havana Segars.
100,000 Good German Segars.
50,000 Domestic Segars.
Just received and for sale by
BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
Portsmouth, Va.
July 13, 1854. 69—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousand five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.
GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL BOUND.—I HAVE Volumes I., II., III., IV., of the Pictorial, elegantly bound in cloth, and with gilt edges; forming superb and most attractive parlor ornaments in the shape of a series of books of 416 pages each, and each volume containing nearly 100 engravings of men, manners, and current events all over the world; of scenery in all parts of the globe; of famous cities and beautiful villages; of pageants at home and abroad; of fine maritime views; and, in short, of an infinite variety of interesting and instructive subjects; with title-pages and indexes.

Besides the many illustrations, they embrace in their pages a vast amount of original tales, sketches, poems, and novelettes from the best American authors, with a current news record of the times; altogether forming an exceedingly novel and elegant series for future reference and present enjoyment, both in regard to reading matter and illustrations. For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 12, 1854. 93—

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!—FOR THE IMMIGRANT AND CAPITALISTS! Persons in search of homes, or investments in Texas, are respectfully invited to our office.

We have, for sale, more than two hundred thousand acres of land, in various parts of the State. Titles guarantied.

Land located, claims against the State or individuals collected and adjusted.

Office on Congress Avenue, City of Austin, Texas.

As we buy land on commission, strangers will find it to their interest to purchase through us.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.
Real Estate Brokers, Collecting and Land Agents.
October 16, 1854. 94—

INVALUABLE TO MOTHERS.—THE CHILD, a treatise on the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of children, according to the simple laws of nature without medicaments; and upon the birth, nursing, attendance and education of children, as well as the most frequent diseases from their very infancy to the period of puberty: illustrated for the Mass, by a description of a series of cases gathered during a practice of twenty-two years.

By Dr. J. T. Schonwald, of Wilmington, N. C. For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, Oct. 1854. 94—

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the last of June, my boy HINTON. Said boy is about 22 years old, 5 1-2 or 6 feet high, light complexion, has weak eyes—marks not recollected. I purchased said boy of J. C. Moore; he purchased him of Dempsey Soral, in this county. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail, so that I get him.
H. R. NELSON.
Roger's Store, N. C., Nov. 4, 1854. tf.—pst.

JUST TO HAND.—800 lbs., of those justly celebrated family hams.
8 bbls. Mercer Potatoes.
5 doz. Buffalo tongues.
200 Dried Beef do.
Raisins, Currents, Citron, Almonds, French Candies, &c.
Come and see.
F. MAHLER & CO.
Nov. 9, 1854. 101—

L. S. PERRY,
DENTAL SURGEON,

PARTNER of and successor to, the late Dr. William R. Scott, having taken charge of the office occupied by his late partner, will continue the business, and hopes by closely attending to the duties of his profession, to merit the confidence of all who may favor him with their patronage.

CERTIFICATES.

Raleigh, Nov. 2, 1854.

Dr. L. S. Perry, *Surgeon Dentist,*

Sir: It affords me pleasure to state that I have often heard our late friend, Dr. Wm. R. Scott—with whom you were associated in business, speak of your full and correct knowledge of the theory of Dental Surgery, and express his great satisfaction with the operations and work which, during the present year, you performed under his eye.

I know he was perfectly willing to leave the office under your charge, and looked forward to the day when he should retire from the practice of his profession and leave you his successor.

I hope you will continue the business, as I feel confident that you will give entire satisfaction to all who may require your services.

Very respectfully,
WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, N. C., November 1, 1854.

Dr. L. S. Perry: Dear Sir. In accordance with the desire of the friends of our late friend, Doctor W. R. Scott, with whom you have been associated in the practice of Dental Surgery, for some time past, I have determined to deliver to you his office, instruments, and fixtures, until his executors are appointed, and in taking your receipt for the same, I feel assured that you will give entire satisfaction to his late friends and the public generally; because I am aware of the fact that he was very proud of you as his late pupil; that he had perfect confidence in you as a skilful and successful Dentist, and that he intended soon to resign his practice in your hands, owing to his failing eye-sight.

Wishing you prosperity, and hoping that you will reflect credit upon your late preceptor and partner in all your operations, I remain your sincere friend,
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh. Nov. 1, 1854. tf.

JUST RECEIVED, AT F. MAHLER & CO.'S, (next door to W. L. Pomeroy.)

FOR THE LADIES.

Reticules at all prices,
Berlin and French Baskets of all styles,
Work-boxes, new Rococco style,
Pearl plate and other Desks,
Leather and painted Port-folios,
Card Cases of pearl, shell and paper meche,
Card Receivers, very fine of Terra Cotta,
Ink-stands of Terra Cotta, Alabaster, &c,
Jet Bracelets, Breastpins and Necklaces of all styles,
Perfumed French Bracelets, &c., &c.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN.

Cigars of all the leading Brands, comprising:
The Upman, Lamartine, Primra, Jockey Club, Constancia, Evidencia, &c. To persons buying by the quantity we allow cost price with 10 per cent. Commission.

Chewing Tobacco, well supplied with all brands. Persons buying by the quantity we charge Manufacturers' prices.

Smoking Tobacco, fine, mild, well flavored Brands.

Walking Canes of all styles.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

China Tea and Dinner setts, fine Knives and Forks, India Rubber Combs, Boy's Guns, Secretaries, Wheelbarrows, Carriages, Dominoes, Backgammon Boards, Chess men, Different games, Kid, Wax, China and India Rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, India Rubber and Tin Toys, &c, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Clocks in Mahogany and Iron cases, 36 hours and 8 day Clocks.

White, blue and canary glass Candlesticks, new style.

Paris, China Candlesticks, Razors and Pocket-Knives, of the most celebrated makers, Emmerson and Tilton's superior Razor Strops. All articles for the Toilet, Portmonaies Pocketbooks, Cigar cases, best Italian and English Guitar Strings, Flower vases, &c., &c.

FOR THE HUNTSMEN.

Game bags, Powder Flasks, Powder Horns, Shot Bags, Walker's and G. D. Caps, Shot, Dupont's Rifle Powder, Travelling Companions, Willow Flasks, &c., &c.,

Price and quality warranted to give universal satisfaction. Come and see.
Nov. 9, 1854. F. MAHLER & CO. 101—

$500 REWARD.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, David S. Reid, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

Whereas, it has been made to appear to me that one John R. Young and one John M. Giles, who stand charged with the crime of murder in the County of Onslow, have fled beyond the limits of the State,

Now to the end that they may be brought to to justice, I hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars each for the apprehension and delivery of the said John R. Young and John M. Giles to the Sheriff of Onslow County.

Description.

John R. Young is described to be about thirty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, spare-made, blue eyes, and has lost a part of one of his forefingers.

John M. Giles is described to be about 23 or 24 years of age, light complexion, spare made; is about five feet, eight or nine inches high, and weighs 130 or 140 pounds.

L. S. Given under my hand and attested with the great seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this the 28th November, A. D., 1854.
By the Governor: DAVID S. REID.
Sam'l. F. Adams, Jr., Private Secretary.
Nov. 29, 1854. 1051—6t.
The Wilmington Journal will publish six times.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President, ...	$25,000
William L. Marcy, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
James C. Dobbin, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked F. S. are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

	Term expires.		Term expires.
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams,	1857
Jere. Clemens,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland,	1855	Lewis Cass,	1855
William K. Sebastian,	1859	Chas. E. Stuart,	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith,	1855	David R. Atchison,	1855
Isaac Toucey,	1857	*Henry S. Geyer,*	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin,	1855	Moses Norris, jr.,	1855
John B. Weller,	1857	Chas. G. Atherton,	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard,	1857	*Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)*	1855
John M. Clayton,	1859	*Hamilton Fish,*	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton,	1855	John D. Thompson,	1857
Stephen A. Mallory,	1857	William Wright,	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson,	1855	*George E. Badger,*	1855
Robert S. Toombs,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit,	1855	*Salmon P. Chase, (F. S.)*	1855
Jesse D. Bright,	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade,*	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields,	1855	*James Cooper,*	1855
Stephen A. Douglas,	1859	Richard Brodhead	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge,	1855	Charles T. James,	1857
George W. Jones,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon,	1855	A. P. Butler,	1855
J. B. Thompson,	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell,	1855	*James C. Jones,*	1859
J. P. Benjamin,	1859	*(A Whig,)*	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin,	1857	Thomas J. Rusk,	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston,	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps,*	1855
Edward Everett,	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.),*	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce,	1855	James M. Mason,	1857
Thomas G. Pratt,	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter,	1859
WISCONSIN.			
Isaac T. Walker,	1855	Henry Dodge,	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	J. S. Robinson,	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600*	4	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4	152	2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50	2	120	2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	4	124	2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	3,000	2	47	1	130	2
Florida,	J. C. Broome,	1,500	4	19	4	40	1
Alabama,	H. W. Collier,	2,500	2	33	4	100	2
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000	2	32	4	92	2
Louisiana,	Joseph Walker,	6,000	4	32	4	97	2
Texas,	P. H. Bell,	2,000	2	21	4	66	2
Arkansas,	E. N. Conway,	1,800	4	25	4	75	2
Tennessee,	Andrew Johnson,	2,000	2	25	2	75	2
Kentucky,	L. W. Powell,	2,500	4	38	4	100	2
Ohio,	Reuben Wood,	1,800	2	35	2	100	2
Michigan,	R. McClelland,	1,500	2	32	2	66	2
Indiana,	Jos. A. Wright,	1,300	3	50	4	100	1
Illinois,	A. C. French,	1,500	4	25	4	75	2
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	2,000†	4	18	4	49	2
Iowa,	S. Hempstead,	1,000	4	30	4	59	2
Wisconsin,	*L. J. Farwell,*	1,250	2	18	2	54	2
California,	John Bigler,	10,000	2	16	2	36	1
Oregon Ter.,	Joseph Lane,	3,000‡	4	9	2	18	1
Minesota Ter.,	*A. Ramsey,*	2,500§	4	9	2	18	1
N. Mexico "	J. S. Calhoun,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1
Utah Ter.,	Brigham Young,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

* And fees. † With the use of a furnished house.
‡ Including $1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
§ Including $1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Government of North-Carolina.

	Salary.
DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham, Governor, ... per annum, and the use of a furnished house.—Term expires Jan. 1, 1855.	$2,000
Samuel F. Adams, Jr., of Rockingham, Secretary to the Governor, ... (exclusive of fees,)	300
William Hill, of Wake county, Secretary of State, ... (exclusive of fees,)	800
Daniel W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer, ...	1,500
William J. Clarke, of Wake, Comptroller, ...	1,000
Stephen Birdsall, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer	500

The Council of State is composed of the following gentlemen:—Kimbrough Jones, of Wake county; William K. Lane, of Wayne county; Whitmell Stallings, of Gates county; Archibald Henderson, of Rowan county; Wilson S. Hill, and R. S. French, of Robeson county.

The Board of Literature of North-Carolina is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort, and Alfred Jones and William W. Holden, of Wake county.

The Internal-Improvement Board is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and Thomas Bragg, of Northampton county.

Governor's Aids, with the rank of Colonel:—J. A. McLean, of Guilford; Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Rockingham, and Robert Strange, jr., of New-Hanover.

The General Assembly commences its sessions, in Raleigh, on the Third Monday of November in every alternate year. The next election for members of the Senate, House of Commons, and Governor, will be held on the First Thursday in August, 1854.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The following are the Counties composing the *Fifty Senatorial Districts* of North-Carolina:—

Districts.	*Districts.*
1st.—Pasquotank and Perquimons,	31st.—Alamance and Randolph,
2d.—Camden & Currituck,	32nd.—Chatham,
3d.—Gates and Chowan,	33rd.—Moore and Montgomery,
4th.—Tyrrell and Hyde,	34th.—Richmond and Robeson,
5th.—Northampton,	35th.—Anson and Union,
6th.—Hertford,	36th.—Guilford,
7th.—Bertie,	37th.—Caswell,
8th.—Martin & Washington	38th.—Rockingham,
9th.—Halifax,	39th.—Mecklenburg,
10th.—Edgecombe,	40th.—Stanly and Cabarrus,
11th.—Pitt,	41st.—Rowan and Davie,
12th.—Beaufort,	42nd.—Davidson,
13th.—Craven,	43rd.—Stokes and Forsyth,
14th.—Carteret and Jones,	44th.—Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,
15th.—Greene and Lenoir,	45th.—Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,
16th.—New-Hanover,	46th.—Burke, McDowell and Caldwell,
17th.—Duplin,	47th.—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba,
18th.—Onslow,	48th.—Rutherford & Cleaveland,
19th.—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus,	49th.—Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison,
20th.—Cumberland,	50th.—Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson.
21st.—Sampson,	
22nd.—Wayne,	
23rd.—Johnston,	
24th.—Wake,	
25th.—Nash,	
26th.—Franklin,	
27th.—Warren,	
28th.—Granville,	
29th.—Person,	
30th.—Orange,	

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is themanner in which the Members of the House of Common (120,) are apportioned among the respective Counties:—

The Counties of Cumberland, Granville, Guilford, Chatham and Wake,	3 each.
The Counties of Davidson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Iredell, New-Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Cleaveland, Craven, Duplin, Forsythe, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes,	2 each.
The Counties of Buncombe, Madison, Surry, Yadkin, Ashe, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cherokee, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Lincoln, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Yancy, Alexander, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, McDowell, Montgomery, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington, Watanga, Macon, Haywood, Jackson, Chowan and Franklin,	1 each